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ROWNY STATEMENTS ON ARMS TALKS 'MISLEADING'

LD130028 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] The following commentary is by Vladimir Teplov:

When it comes to negotiating nuclear arms reduction Washington's approach to the important problems lacks seriousness. To camouflage this, Washington does not hesitate to distort the facts. Fact-distorting statements have often been made of late by Edward Rowny, who led the American delegation to the talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing strategic armaments. Listening to this American diplomat, it would seem that at the strategic arms talks in Geneva the United States delegation supposedly showed flexibility and that there were signs of progress. However, the opposite was true. The present administration held a position that was absolutely unconstructive. It steered the talks while covering up an increase in advanced first-strike nuclear armaments, thereby leading the talks up a blind alley.

Edward Rowny cannot but know how the fifth round of talks ended. It ended when the international situation took a dangerous turn for the worse after American missile deployment started in Europe. These missiles virtually changed the general strategic situation. The United States in actual fact dodged the main principle of negotiating, the principle of equality and equal security.

The positioning of 572 missiles in Europe would notably inflate the strategic potential of the United States. That was how the last round of talks ended, in a situation that was and still is grave and endangering to world peace.

Because of the Euromissiles the Soviet Union found it necessary to reconsider all aspects of the talks and for that reason the date of a resumption of talks was not set. So to claim that there has been headway at the talks, that were (?undermined) when new American missiles were sent to Europe, means deliberately misleading the public. This is what Edward Rowny is doing. He claims the American position is flexible. Again, this is a deliberate distortion. The delegation Rowny led did everything it could to prevent an agreement that would ensure cuts in strategic armaments on the principle of equality and make the development of new types of nuclear arms impossible.

As you probably know, for a number of reasons the Soviet Union and the United States developed their strategic forces differently. This required great efforts at talks in the past to work out mutually acceptable agreements -- namely, SALT I and SALT II.

To compare different systems of weapons and to equate one with the other in order to determine their comparable potential a common denominator has to be found. This was how ways were found in the past, through understandings damaging to neither side. But at the latest talks under the Reagan administration the United States gave up such an approach.

The White House wanted at any cost to reduce the armaments that constitute the backbone of Soviet defense and it least of all wanted to reduce the types of strategic weapons emphasized in the United States. Washington wanted at any cost an agreement that would give the green light to the production of MX, Trident II, and Midgetman missiles, cruise missiles and advanced bombers and submarines. In short, Rowny's delegation pressed for an agreement that would only be called an agreement on strategic arms reduction, an agreement that would virtually allow the United States to build up its first-strike nuclear armaments and act on its program for nuclear rearmament. Rowny claims this is a flexible position. This is very difficult to believe.

USSR 'READY TO HOLD HONEST DIALOGUE' WITH U.S.

LD111717 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Shishkovskiy report]

[Text] The meeting of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, in which delegations from 40 countries including the Soviet Union are participating, is currently evoking particular interest throughout the world. Following the wrecking by the United States of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on nuclear arms limitation and reduction, this is now virtually the only constant forum for multilateral talks on a broad range of problems whose positive solution could substantially improve the international climate, curb the arms race, and make a concrete contribution to consolidating peace and the security of all peoples.

[Begin video recording of V. Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation] The Soviet delegation has come to the meeting with the clear and explicit task of working to attain mutually acceptable solutions to all questions on the agenda. Naturally, the most urgent question is preventing nuclear war. We are ready to hold an honest dialogue aimed at reaching effective agreements in the sphere of limiting the arms race, and not a dialogue from a position of strength as proposed by Ronald Reagan. [end recording]

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'FORCED' COUNTERMEASURES

LD101537 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1700 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Dear listeners, listen now to a contribution prepared by a military commentator, historian Colonel Anatoliy Kharkov:

[Begin Kharkov recording in Russian, fading into Slovak] In one of his speeches, President Reagan said that the United States was a most important force in solving the topical current problems, including the question of limiting nuclear weapons, armed forces, and arms in Central Europe. Thus the White House attempts to convince nations that U.S. efforts to gain military superiority are not at all dangerous. It had such a superiority in the forties and fifties, and yet it did not attack the Soviet Union. However, it is well known that in those years several plans for a nuclear attack on the socialist countries and the Soviet Union were prepared in the Pentagon staffs, and they were stopped by the fact that at the time the United States did not possess an adequate nuclear potential for the liquidation of all countries of the socialist community. As for the so-called goodwill demonstrated on the other side of the ocean, let us say that the world remembers too well that the United States was the only country in the history of mankind to use nuclear weapons -- not against armies but against civilians. According to the American [word indistinct] institute, between 1946 and 1975 the United States used its armed forces 215 times, and in 19 cases threatened to use nuclear weapons.

U.S. allies are not lagging either. A glance at history reveals that nowhere in the world has there been a military conflict in which NATO member states have not been involved.

The aggressive tendencies of the United States have increased in particular since the new Reagan government has come into office. The Pentagon budget has grown 1.5 times and for 1985 it is planned to increase military expenditures to $313.4 billion -- that is, 19 percent more than in the previous financial year. This record sum reflects the growing militarism of the Reagan government's policy.

(?Generals) do not spend money for nothing. There has been the aggression against Grenada and there are growing numbers of victims among the civilians of Lebanon, killed with the bullets of American guns and mortars.

At the order of the Washington government, 400 U.S. intelligence aircraft make regular provocative flights (?along) the frontiers of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR.

It was Washington that was responsible for halting the Geneva deliberations -- through deploying its Pershings and flat trajectory missiles in Western Europe -- and that forces upon the world a new round of the arms race so dangerous for its unpredictable consequences. How is this beneficial?

In his reply to the UNESCO director general, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Andropov underlined: "To millions of people it is ever more obvious that the great-power line of the U.S. Government, which considers the entire globe its sovereign territory and believes it has the right to force (?its way) of life on others, has become a source of tension. The United States does not keep it a secret that to achieve these illusory goals it must use the Pershings for dealing the so-called [words indistinct] nuclear attack to the most important sites in the USSR and other socialist states, who are the main obstacle on the path of its imperial policy. How true and far-sighted were Lenin's words saying that nations who set along the path of socialist development must also have a [word indistinct] close military and economic alliance, or capitalists will divide us and strangle each of us separately. Historical development has confirmed that the national independence and very existence of each socialist state can be reliably secured only through a joint effort of the entire socialist community. The joint forces of international imperialism face an equal power of the peace-loving socialist states. The time is gone when imperialists, every one on his own, unleashed wars, changed the map of the world, and dictated their will to countries and nations.

In the current conditions, the Warsaw Pact states have been forced to carry out countermeasures to neutralize the superiority the United States wanted to gain as a result of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in some European states. In line with agreements with the CSSR and GDR Governments, preparations started some time ago for the deployment of operational-tactical missiles of extended range on the territory of these countries are being accelerated. These missiles have a sufficient range to reach most deployment sites of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. Other measures for ensuring the security of the Soviet Union and its allies have also been carried out. No one should have the slightest doubt about the determination of the countries of the socialist community to take every inevitable step to strengthen their own defense capability, steps forced as a countermeasure to the deployment of new U.S. missiles on European territory. The nations of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and other nations are aware of the danger of the adventurous policy of the Reagan government and fully support measures for ensuring the security of our states. The joint statement of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation rightly underlined that the efforts of the United States and (?its European allies) in NATO to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries (?will receive) [word indistinct] (?answer). The vital interests of the fraternal countries, which require that there be no NATO military superiority, have dictated the inevitability of the defense measures currently being carried out. [end recording]

There is every sign that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries threaten no one, our military commentator Anatoliy Kharkov underlined in conclusion. The Warsaw Pact is a truly defensive bond and has no goals except to ensure permanent peace for the benefit of all nations, (?based) on external prerequisites beneficial to solving the tasks of socialist and communist construction. The Soviet Union and the fraternal states will have sufficient strength and means to defend their interests and the peaceful life and construction work of their nations.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD101455 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 10 February carries the regular "International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by Sergey Pravdin, all-union radio foreign political commentator; with Melor Sturua, IZVESTIYA observer and Boris Chekhonin, international affairs journalist.

Pravdin begins by saying that the Soviet people praise peaceful Soviet policies and condemn U.S. imperialism and aggression. This is reflected in the mail received.

Melor Sturua condemns Weinberger and the Pentagon's requests for a huge share in the federal budget, saying that each day, about $1 billion is spent on the arms race. The Pentagon has asked for a total of $313 billion. THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES are quoted. Priority is given to the U.S. Air Force and then to the Navy. The Rapid Deployment Force will also get its share. He says anti-satellite weapons tests are a step toward what is termed star wars. He recalls the Soviet note to the U.S. Government, refuting White House charges that the USSR has failed to observe the provisions of the arms agreements and quotes briefly from it. He notes that the U.S. Administration is trying to frustrate the efforts of the anti-nuclear lobby. He quotes the Harris and Gallup public opinion polls, which show that the Democrats are seen as doing a better job lessening the threat of war. Sturua observes that Reagan the hawk is trying to portray himself as a dove to get reelected.

Next, Boris Chekhonin mentions the recent Kiev press conference on the activities of the Munich-based Bandera agents and the organization of Ukranian nationalists. He explains how their recruitment works. A recruit called (Kukhtik) further elaborates on how people are brought into the organization. Then Chekhonin gives a biography of the organization's leader, Stetsko.

Pravdin talks about the two Yemens and their respective allegiances and policies.

Pravdin then discusses the financial crisis in the West, caused by the record level of the dollar exchange rate, and the newly independent state of Brunei. He closes the program by talking about the colonies that still exist in the world.

RADIO LIBERTY-FREE EUROPE REFUSAL BY IOC VIEWED

LD102215 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 10 Feb 84

["State Department Protects Subversive Radio Centres" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The U.S. Department of State has criticized the decision of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee which denied the accredition at the 14th Sarajevo Winter Olympics to correspondents of the subversive "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio centres.

In a statement issued by the State Department it is asserted that the IOC has been "unjust" to U.S. broadcasting organizations which, allegedly, might take pride in their successes in objective presentation of events. Having assessed the IOC decision as a restriction of a free flow of information the State Department "profoundly deplored" that decision.

The State Department's criticism of the IOC decision and its attempts to pass "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations as "objective information centres" look not only groundless but also hypocritical. It is no secret to anyone, much less to leaders of the U.S. foreign policy department, that the U.S. radio stations operating under the CIA auspices in Munich have nothing to do with "objective presentation of events". These are centres of ideological subversion against socialist countries that were created by Washington on alien territory at the height of the cold war. Dwelling on the aims for which "Free Europe" radio station has been created, a high-ranking official of one of the U.S. Administrations who dealt with matters of psychological war and even became assistant to the president on these matters, S. Jackson, openly admitted in the past that "Radio Free Europe" is a service of psychological war. He said the organization had been set up to provoke internal disturbances in countries to which the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe are beamed. This is a candid admission, indeed.

In this light the unanimous decision of the IOC Executive Committee to bar representatives of those subversive radio centres from the winter Olympics is quite legitimate. It is not surprising that this decision caused an outbreak of anger among the staff of the subversive radio centres. At a press conference in Washington president of Radio Liberty - Radio Free Europe James Buckley crudely attacked the IOC decision and asserted that it had allegedly been adopted "under the pressure" of the USSR.

Buckley, naturally, could not provide any proof to bear up his invention. The organizers of the press conference landed in an embarrassing position when in answering questions of journalists they had to admit that the present composition of the IOC does not include a single representative of the USSR and that out of all socialist countries only Romania is now in the International Olympic Committee.

Buckley also landed in an awkward position when he described as "ludicrous" the opinions that under the pretext of covering the Olympics correspondents of Radio Liberty - Radio Free Europe would have been engaged in quite different activity. Buckley's view was rejected at the same press conference by his assistants who said they would be unable to guarantee that members of staff of Radio Liberty - Radio Free Europe at the Olympics would not be engaged in the usual political activity (which means subversive activity).

It became clear from the pronouncements at the press conference that the chiefs of the subversive radio stations set themselves the aim to do their utmost in an effort to achieve the accreditation of Radio Liberty-Radio Free Europe at the Los Angeles summer Olympics. For these purposes they intend to exert strong pressure on the IOC with the use of U.S. mass media and legal means.

The U.S. centre of ideological subversions is clearly defying the international Olympic movement.

CANADA'S TRUDEAU, BROADBENT ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD102107 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Ottawa February 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artyom Melikyan reports:

Prime Minister of Canada Pierre Trudeau has called for urgent steps to be taken to improve the international climate and to lessen the threat of nuclear war.

Speaking in Canada's Parliament in the course of debates on foreign policy matters, he said that to prevent a nuclear war is the most important task of the present. Nuclear war will not make difference [as received] between those who are right and who are wrong, between rich and poor, between East and West, North and South, he said. Nuclear weapons threaten the very future of the human race. We have no other choice but to put under control the risk which these weapons are fraught with for all of us. It is the priority duty of both East and West to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The prime minister noted that East-West relations should be built on the principles of inadmissibility of nuclear war, recognition of the impossibility of winning it, renunciation of the concept of the first use of nuclear weapons, and recognition of "mutual legitimate interests of security".

Meanwhile, Trudeau emphasised that Canada will be true to the NATO bloc and its policy. He declared for continued deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

It is necessary to exert every effort to attain the aims of disarmament, primarily nuclear, said leader of the new Democratic Party Edward Broadbent. He called upon the government to annul the agreement with the Unites States, the agreement which allows the Pentagon to test on Canada's territory American cruise missiles. In the opinion of the leader of the new Democratic Party, Canada should back the demand of the international public on the freeze of nuclear arsenals.

REAGAN 'SHUNS', 'VIOLATES' AGREEMENTS WITH USSR

LD101454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Let us pass on to material on an international theme. In this section of the program we shall dwell first on one of the aspects of the present campaign for the election of the President of the United States of America. I shall pass the microphone to Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio. Over to you Aleksandr Vladimirovich:

You probably already know that President Reagan has officially put forward his candidacy for a second term. The presidential election takes place in the United States in November, but the present White House boss is already unleashing a very noisy campaign to maintain his post. Reagan made one of his latest speeches in a college in the town of Eureka, where he once studied. Speaking to the young Americans, the President stressed particularly persistently that his main aspiration is for peace. However, it is notable that all public opinion polls in America show something totally different. The majority of Americans do not at all believe Reagan's love of peace, but, on the contrary, believe that the climate in the world has become much more dangerous during the the years of his rule and that his policy is fraught with the threat of nuclear war.

Former Vice President Mondale, who is one of the main claimants to the presidency from the rival Democratic Party, notes especially that at the present time, the United States is holding no talks on the problems of arms control, and that it is now further from concluding an agreement in that sphere than over.

Indeed, during the 3 years of its being in power, the Reagan administration has not concluded one agreement with the USSR on the limitation of arms. Moreover, it not only shuns observation of the agreements which were signed by its predecessors, but, in many cases, it also directly violates them. Let us take first of all such an important treaty as SALT II, the treaty on strategic arms limitation. In the summer of 1979 I had occasion to be present in the Vienna Hofburg Palace at the solemn ceremony when U.S. President Carter put his signature to this document. The Reagan administration refused to bring it into force. However, it stated that it would refrain from actions in contradiction of the treaty. But what happened in reality? The United States began the mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles. These are strategic weapons, and the building up of them contradicts the provisions of SALT II. Are not Pershing II's, which are capable of reaching the Soviet Union from American bases in the FRG, strategic weapons for the United States? In beginning the deployment of these missiles, the present Washington administration also began to violate the treaty on strategic arms limitation. However, is Washington violating only this treaty? As early as in the midseventies the Soviet-American treaty concerning underground tests of nuclear weapons was signed. However, the United States has repeatedly increased the capacity limits of the nuclear charges being tested. There were even cases of radioactive substances being carried beyond the limits of U.S. territory.

But let us take the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anitmissile defense systems, for this treaty is permanent. However, in contradiction of the treaty, the United States is deploying new antimissile defense systems on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and is conducting work on the creation of a space anitmissile defense system. After Reagan's sadly renowned speech on star wars and the recent testing of the first models of space weapons, the Federation of American Scientists considered it necessary to come out with a special warning on the danger of transferring the arms race to space. How are things with chemical weapons? Our country has repeatedly suggested to the United States that talks be held on banning them. However, Washington shuns bilateral talks and, at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, it blocks the attainment of such an accord on a multilateral basis. At the same time the United States itself is stepping up the production of new poisonous substances, the so-called binary shells.

How, after all of this, can we believe in the love of peace of the present Washington administration and its chief? And how can we after all of this trust the Washington leaders at all if, with the change in the White House boss, not only his old furniture is thrown out, but also very important international agreements along with it, under which there stands the signature of the President of the United States? Despite all of its noisiness, Reagan's present election campaing provides no answer to these questions.

U.S. STEPPING UP 'PREPARATIONS FOR CHEMICAL WAR'

LD102104 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The proposal to rid Europe of chemical weapons that the Warsaw Treaty member-countries made recently to NATO countries is extremely topical.

Its implementation would make it possible to decrease substantially the risk of chemical war not only in the European Continent. This sould be a radical step toward building confidence among states.

But going by Washington's reaction to this important initiative the United States is trying to call it into question while speeding the implementation of its plans in the sphere of chemical weapons. Thus in the budget for the new financial year the Reagan administration seeks larger appropriations for the production of new types of chemical weapons, including binary weapons, than the Pentagon asked for the current year.

As is known, the United States chemical arsenal contains tens of thousands of tons of toxic agents already now. A considerable part of them is stockpiled in Western Europe. And the Pentagon plans to almost double the present stockpiles of chemical weapons.

As it is noted in the Soviet aide-memoire presented recently to the U.S. Department of State, Washington avoids the holding of bilateral talks with the USSR on the banning of chemical weapons and liquidation of their stockpiles. And at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva Washington actually blocks the achievements of realistic agreement on a multilateral basis.

The United States does not give a positive answer also to the aforementioned proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on ridding Europe of chemical weapons.

In other words, the United States and its closest allies in NATO lack altogether the readiness to reach agreement on the ban and liquidation of chemical weapons. The United States back in 1980 disrupted the talks with the Soviet Union on this matter and since that time has been stubbornly refusing to resume the talks. The United States asserts that, allegedly, it is necessary to concentrate all the efforts on the conference in Geneva. And at that conference it places various roadblocks seeking to drown the matter in futile debates.

Blocking the talks, Washington continues a campaign of slander, alleging that the Soviet Union uses toxic agents in South-East Asia and in Afghanistan. The absurdity of such accusations has been exposed many times by competent experts, including U.N. experts. Spreading the slander Washington wishes that the chemical war which U.S. aggressors were waging in Indochina and whose victims were many Vietnamese, Laotians, and Khmers be forgotten.

Facts are such that in answer to Soviet initiatives in the sphere of ban on nuclear weapons and liquidation of its stockpiles the United States is stepping up preparation for chemical war.

USSR-PRC TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BEIJING

PM130924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Feb -- Today an agreement on trade turnover and payments between the Governments of the USSR and the PRC for 1984 was signed here. It envisages a significant expansion of trade between the two countries both in volume and in range of goods exchanged. The overall sum of bilateral trade this year will total about R1 billion, 60 percent more than last year.

The Soviet Union will deliver to the PRC machines and equipment, including various makes of cars, mining equipment, rolled ferrous metal, cement, chemical goods, timber goods, fertilizers and other types of industrial produce. In its turn the PRC will deliver to the USSR produce of the mining [gornorudnyy] industry, agriculture and livestock farming, and also textile goods and various consumer goods.

The agreement was signed by I. Grishin, USSR deputy minister for foreign trade; and assistant to the minister of foreign trade and foreign economic ties of the PRC (in the capacity of deputy minister) Chen Jie.

The Deputy Premier of the PRC State Council Yao Yilin received I. Grishin. During the conversation note was made of the important significance of the growth in trade between the two countries. Perspectives for expanding trade-economic relations between the USSR and the PRC were discussed.

RUSAKOV DISCUSSES SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW120218 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Excerpts] On 10 February the voters of Leninakan central electoral constituency in the Armenian SSR met with Comrade Rusakov, candidate for election as deputy of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Rusakov detailed the current international situation. The CPSU, the Soviet Union, and all other members of the socialist community are struggling to prevent war. History has taught us to maintain vigilance and has enabled us to learn how to defend peace and the socialist achievements by the people of various countries. As the United States and its NATO allies are preparing for war, we should conclude that fraternal socialist countries should act together. The socialist countries have stated very clearly that they will never permit anyone to gain military supremacy over them. They have resolutely fought back against the militarist activities carried out by imperialist forces. At the same time, they have firmly taken the initiative in promoting peace. The very important peace proposals made by socialist countries show our sincere hope for preserving peace.

On our relations with the People's Republic of China, Comrade Rusakov said: Our position is sincere and principled. We hope to establish good relations with China; however, it is very clear that while we are steadfastly striving to normalize relations, we cannot allow bilateral relations to violate the interests of third countries and we will not permit this to happen. The proposals we made during consultations [cuo shang] between Soviet and Chinese representatives conform to this position.

KAPITSA VISITS PRK, SRV FOR 'CONSULTATIONS'

Received by Heng Samrin

LD101547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the republic's State Council, received in Phnom Penh Comrade Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who has arrived there to hold political consultations. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding, there was discussion of topical international problems and certain issues relating to Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

Arrives in Hanoi

OW101447 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa, who is on his tour of Southeast Asia, has arrived in Hanoi from Phnom Penh. In Phnom Penh, the capital, he held talks with Kampuchean leaders on bilateral relations and issues of the region. The Soviet side declared full support for the policy of the People's Government and expressed readiness to expand economic relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Talks with SRV Leaders

LD122203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] The latest consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union and Vietnam have taken place in Hanoi. Taking part in these were Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Vo Dong Giang, minister of the Vietnamese Government [as heard]. Comrade Kapitsa also met with Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and SRV minister of foreign affairs. During the meetings, which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full unity of views, the sides exchanged opinions on a wide spectrum of topical international problems and on a number of issues of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Returns to Moscow

BK111010 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa [as received] cut short his Indochina visit to return to Moscow following yesterday's announcement of Soviet President Yuriy Andropov's death, a Western source said here today. An official Vietnamese source said that the Soviet diplomat was not currently in Vietnam.

Mr Kapitsa arrived Monday in Cambodia and was to have left Thursday for several days in Vietnam before continuing to Laos. In Cambodia, he met with President Heng Samrin and Foreign Minister Hun Sen to discuss international and regional matters, the official Cambodian news agency SPK reported.

PRK PROTESTS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA UN ROLE

PM101306 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Feb -- PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen has sent a message to the chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights expressing protest against the participation by the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" in the work of the commission's latest session which has opened in Geneva.

The self-styled representatives of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea," the document says, are guilty of implementing a regime of genocide which exterminated more than 3 million Kampucheans. Their bloody crimes have earned them the Kampuchean people's hatred. The presence of those criminals at the session of the UN Commission on Human Rights is essentially amoral and is an outrage against the memory of millions of innocent victims, the PRK foreign minister's message points out. The Kampuchean people condemn the presence of the bloody regime's gang leaders at this session and their illegal participation in the work of other international organizations. They will consider the session's decisions regarding Kampuchea as illegal, as crude interference in the internal affairs of the PRK, which is a sovereign and independent state.

LAO PAPER HITS U.S., PRC SUPPORT OF SIHANOUK

PM101234 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lao Newspaper's Commentary"]

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Feb -- The newspaper PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has published a commentary on the causes of tension in Southeast Asia, which says:

The U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists are doing everything possible to maintain tension and contradictions between states in the region. Recently they jointly undertook yet another falsification titled "Sihanouk's Travels." It is well known that Sihanouk is the puppet of Beijing and Washington. The purpose of this maneuver was to misinform the world public about the true situation in People's Kampuchea, whose successes are acclaimed by the world's peoples. The falsification was undertaken to advertise the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," which is supported by the United States and China. It is, nevertheless, well known that this government has no territory and could not exist without the assistance of Beijing, the U.S. imperialists and the region's reactionary forces. As far as Beijing is concerned, in parallel with supporting the "Coalition Government," it is continuing its provocations against Vietnam, stepping up its propaganda aimed at sowing discord between the three Indochina countries, and carrying on its psychological warfare against them. Beijing, together with U.S. imperialism, is striving to undermine the trend toward the conduct of talks betwen the Indochina states and ASEAN. U.S. imperialism, is also attempting to involve several Southeast Asian countries in its orbit in the arms race sphere. At present Washington is building up its Armed Forces in the region and is simultaneously expanding psychological warfare.

The current situation demands of the region's peoples that they rebuff all attempts at stepping up the tension and to make their contribution to the cause of talks between the Indochina countries and ASEAN. Southeast Asia's peoples must make joint efforts to reach agreement so as to avoid external aggression and turn the region into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, PASASON writes in conclusion.

ANDREOTTI 'PROTEST' ON U.S. ACTIONS IN LEBANON

LD110014 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Rome February 10 TASS -- Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti has summoned U.S. Ambassador to Italy Maxwell Rabb to his ministry to protest to him over the actions of American military units in Lebanon. According to a report of the newspaper LA STAMPA, Andreotti expressed particular anxiety about the massive bombardments of Beirut by U.S. naval ships.

The paper said that the inadmissibility of the U.S. Administration taking unilateral decisions in the Lebanese issue was pointed out, among other things, to the American ambassador. The Government of Italy and other countries participating in the "Multinational Force" learnt post-factum about the redeployment of American Marines on warships cruising off Lebanese shores. The following shelling of the city subjected the lives of soldiers from other countries there to grave risks.

The Italian Foreign Ministry branded the U.S. Administration's actions in Lebanon as inadmissible, LA STAMPA said emphasizing that it has become totally clear that the political cohesion of the members of the "Multinational Force" has collapsed.

ITALIAN 'PEACE CAMP' PROTESTS COMISO DEPLOYMENT

LD111602 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Rome February 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Golyayev reports:

The arrival in Comiso in Sicily of the first American medium range nuclear missiles has caused serious concern among Italy's peace-loving public. Protests against the dangerous militaristic plans have been expressed by prominent public and political figures, democratic trade unions, activists of progressive youth and women's organizations.

The "international peace camp", set up by the peace champions in Comiso, has issued a statement here stressing that the Italian Government is obediently following in the footsteps of the American and NATO strategists, thus disregarding the opinion of its people. "The Italians wish no new missile in Sicily, which is seen from more than 1.2 million signatures under the appeal of protest against the deployment of cruise missiles in Comiso, collected in Sicily alone," the appeal says.

The statement stressed that a nationwide campaign is being held in Italy of collecting signatures under the demand that a referendum be held on that issue in the country. "An overwhelming majority of the Italians declare against the deployment of cruise missiles in Sicily, therefore, the question of building a new base in Comiso shall be brought up for national discussion", the peace champions stress.

The arrival in Comiso of the first nuclear missiles has touched off an intensification of activities by the Italian peace movement, the newspaper "L'UNITA" writes. It reports that peace champions have outlined a concrete programme for actions aimed at staving off the dangerous plans of the militarists. Thus, in particular, it is planned to hold a series of big marches in various cities of the country, discussions among the local population, meetings with prominent political and public figures. The aim of these measures is to explain the people the dangerous consequences of a possible nuclear conflict.

"The new nuclear cellar in Sicily is a danger to the entire humankind, and not only to the Italians," the peace champions in Comiso stress. "Therefore we shall join efforts of the fighters for peace in all countries in order to prevent the implementation of the dangerous plans of the militarists." The local progressive organizations of Comisco have urged all Italians to take an active part in a national anti-war rally scheduled to be held there in March this year.

BAYBABOV DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO FINLAND

Gas Supplies Protocol Signed

LD102207 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki February 10 TASS -- The provisional working group to study questions of a raise in Soviet natural gas deliveries and prolongation of the gas pipeline on Finland's territory ended its meeting here today.

A protocol, which was signed, stresses that the all-union foreign trade organisation "Soyuzgazexport" and the state joint-stock company "Neste" reached an accord on the main terms of increasing Soviet natural gas deliveries to Finland. It was noted that it would become an important factor in the development of Soviet exports and Soviet-Finnish trade as a whole.

An agreement was simultaneously signed between "Soyuzgazexport" and "Neste" on the basic terms of additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Finland.

The protocol- and the agreement-signing ceremony was attended by N.K. Baybakov, prime minister of Finland [and] chairman of the Finnish side of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation K. Sorsa, ministers of Finland's Government, representatives of business circles of the country.

Meets With Premier Sorsa

PM101204 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Feb -- N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who is here on an official visit heading a Soviet economic delegation, met with K. Sorsa, Finnish prime minister and chairman of the Finnish part of the Soviet-Finnish permanent intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation. During the conversation, they discussed questions of the further development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The Soviet delegation visit the V.I. Lenin house-museum in Helsinki's Hakkaniemi Square, where Vladimir Ilich Lenin lived in the fall of 1917.

The delegation visited the Konela Soviet-Finnish Limited Company, which is the main importer of Soviet automobiles to Finland. N.K. Baybakov called at the Valmet state limited company's shipbuilding yard and took part in the ceremony to mark the launching of a new ship being built for the Soviet Union.

Departs Helsinki

LD111541 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Feb (TASS) -- The Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, which was here on an official visit, left Helsinki today.

Nikolay Baybakov was received by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, and by Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the country and chairman of the Finnish section of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation. Talks took place on questions of the further development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. During the visit the delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises of Finland which are cooperating with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation was seen off at the Helsinki station by Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, representatives of political parties, business circles, and public organizations of the country. Among those seeing the delegation off was Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland.

MADRID MEETING MARKS USSR-SPAIN TIES ANNIVERSARY

PM1015604 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Anniversary Marked"]

[Text] Madrid, 9 Feb -- A ceremonial meeting of the Spanish public has taken place here to mark the seventh anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Spain. Representatives of diverse political and public organizations, figures from science and culture, and young students assembled in a Madrid cultural center. Speaking at the meeting, Enrique Tierno Galvan, mayor of Madrid, and Faustino Cordon, president of the Spain-USSR Association, observed that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was an event of historic significance. Cooperation between the two countries has recently been strengthening and developing in the economy, trade, and culture. Ties and contacts between twinned cities have been expanding, and cooperation in the field of science has been improving.

NORWAY'S JUSTICE MINISTRY ON 'EXPELLED' SOVIET

NC102252 Paris AFP in English 2234 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Spellings of all names as received]

[Text] Oslo, Feb 10 (AFP) -- The director here of a Soviet import firm, Igor V. Granov, was today expelled from Norway and given until Tuesday to leave the country, the Justice Ministry said. Mr Granov was being expelled for being a member of the Soviet secret police (KGB), informed sources said. The businessman, who heads the tractor division in the Konela vehicle-importing company based in Drammen just 40 kilometers west (25 miles) of here, arrived in Norway at the end of December last year. He had worked with the Soviet trade mission in Tehran from 1973 to 1977, to sources said.

In an interview with the NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY, Mr. Granov denied he was a KGB officer and said the decision to expel him was a mistake. "The Soviet Embassy in Oslo has contacted Norwegian authorities to have the decision reconsidered," he said.

The decision to expel Mr Granov came just nine days after the expulsion from Norway of five Soviet diplomats believed to have been connected with Arne Treholt, an alleged spy in the Foreign Ministry here. However, the Granov case is believed to have no connection with the Treholt affair.

U.S., ISRAEL EXPAND 'UNDECLARED WAR' IN LEBANON

LD111719 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- By TASS commentator Anatoliy Golovastov:

Washington and Tel Aviv are expanding their undeclared war against the much-suffering Lebanese people. Israel's armoured troops have crossed the Awali River in southern Lebanon on Friday and headed towards Beirut. At present, they are only 12 kilometres from the Lebanese capital.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir of Israel delivered threats against Lebanon today. Speaking over Israeli radio, he bluntly declared that should Lebanon abrogate the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May 17, 1983, Israel would not regard itself to be bound on questions of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its northern neighbour.

In a bid to implement their criminal designs, the "strategic allies" are prepared to use any means, stopping at nothing. This is evidenced by the cruelest bombardment carried out by the American military on President Reagan's personal instructions against Lebanese territory and the barbarous bombing by Israeli aircraft of Lebanon's mountainous regions.

The very essence of the "strategic alliance", concluded between the United States and Israel, is reduced to the invigoration of joint aggressive actions by Washington and Tel Aviv in the Middle East aimed at subordinating the entire region to military-political dictate of U.S. imperialism. That is precisely why the White House does not abandon its attempts to take advantage of the communal contradictions in Lebanon, a purely domestic affair of that sovereign Arab country, in order to attain its far-reaching aims and whip up further tensions in that explosive part of the world.

With these aims in view, the United States has turned from the policy of encouraging its ally, Israel, to new military adventures and extending to it allround military, economic, and political assistance and support to direct armed interference in the region. That is why Washington is fully responsible both for its own crimes against the people of that country and for barbarous actions of its junior partner in the strategic alliance.

'SINISTER' U.S. MILITARY ACTION IN LEBANON

LD110021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] There are continuing reports from Lebanon about the barbaric crimes committed by the American military. From its large caliber guns, the battleship "New Jersey" is shelling Beirut suburbs and the mountainous regions of the country. At the same time, the planes based on the aircraft carrier "Kennedy" carry out air raids. What we evidently see here is a new stage in the escalation of American aggression. In fact, President Reagan himself announced this in a statement on the so-called new measures of the American Armed Forces in Lebanon. Observers note that the President's instructions for the notorious redeployment of American troops represent a maneuver aimed at expanding U.S. armed interference in Lebanon.

A noteworthy move: Some of the U.S. Marines are being transferred from Beirut to the helicopter carrier "Guam" which had been used as a headquarters ship during the American invasion of Grenada. Besides, it has now become clear that there are U.S. Marines in Beirut who until now had been in Grenada. In this way, the sinister circle of Washington's global aggressive policy is complete.

As far as Lebanon is concerned, the Pentagon chief has spoken sufficiently openly about Washington's objectives in this country. Speaking to the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs, Weinberger stated pointblank: We are not leaving Lebanon. The transfer of the Marines to the ships in no way means that we have renounced our objectives in Lebanon. These objectives are the subjugation of Lebanon to American dictates and the transformation of the country into one of the main U.S. beachheads in the Middle East. In the name of these imperial aims, the American military is destroying Lebanese towns and settlements and completely exterminating innocent civilians, not even sparing women, the aged and children.

Reagan has given the American command in Beirut full freedom of action in the choice of the means and methods of conducting military operations. The American journalists accredited to the Pentagon are vying with one another in reporting about combined strikes by ship artillery and ship-borne aircraft. At the same time, a CBS Television correspondent openly observes that one is talking here of residential areas. It is also reported that it was precisely the President who sanctioned the shelling of the positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syrian troops which are part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. I shall observe that this time, too, Washington is acting in close contact with Tel Aviv. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. ambassador to Israel has discussed with high-up representatives of the government the question of taking joint military steps in Lebanon.

A partial mobilization of army reservists has been carried out in Israel. Prime Minister Shamir ostentatiously announced that Israel would continue its activity in south Lebanon. It is known well enough what kind of activity this is. It is a military occupation of a third of the country's territory. It is arbitrary conduct and reprisal against the civilian population. Nonetheless, the Lebanese people, even under these difficult conditions, do not give up the struggle for their freedom and independence against the American-Israeli occupation.

The western part of Beirut has come under the control of the armed formations of the Progressive Socialist Party, the Amal Shi'ite Muslim movement, and other opposition organizations. Part of the Lebanese Army is joining the national patriotic forces. Noteworthy leaflets are being circulated in Beirut these days. Addressing the U.S. Marines, the authors of the leaflets, which are signed by the Committee of the Parents of Those Killed, say: You have come to our country not as creators of peace but as killers. You will not be forgiven for what you have done here. For the blood shed in Lebanon, you will pay with your own blood. Vengeance is inevitable. For you Lebanon will turn out to be a Vietnam in the Near East.

More sensible politicians in the United States itself can also see these dangers. O'Neill, the speaker of the House of Representatives, has described the Near East course of the White House as vicious. Senator Glenn points to the fact that the White House is actually working towards an undeclared war against Lebanon, and such a policy, he observes, threatens the most tragic consequences. Washington should have pulled out American troops from the Lebanese territory long ago, said former Vice President Mondale.

Nevertheless, American troops, carrying out orders from Washington, are trying to consolidate their hold on Lebanon, to retain these positions, and to keep this banner. However, the American flag bears the indelible blood of the Lebanese. Against the background of the ruins of the much suffering Beirut, this banner becomes a symbol of the ignominy of the United States.

ISRAEL STAGES AIR RAID ON LEBANESE MOUNTAINS

LD101612 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 10 TASS -- Israeli today subjected to barbarous bombing Lebanon's mountainous regions, according to a local radio broadcast. Destruction and casualties among the country's civilian population were caused by the criminal action.

FRANCE PROTESTS U.S. 'BOMBARDMENT' OF LEBANON

LD102329 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Paris February 10 TASS -- The Ministry of External Relations of France has denounced the bombardment of Lebanon's territory by American warships. As was emphasised here by a representative of the ministry, such actions are detrimental to the efforts aimed at finding ways of a peace settlement of the conflict. He also noted that the American authorities had not consulted with the French Government before taking the decision on bombardment of Lebanese territory.

UK 'REDUCED' TO U.S.' 'UNDERLING' IN LEBANON

LD112340 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] In the following commentary, Konstantin Sorokin of our staff looks at the latest moves of the United States and Britain in Lebanon:

The United States and Britain like to talk a lot about what they call their special relationship, but their relations are largely a case of the dog wagging its tail as the events in Lebanon show. When the Americans wanted to give their occupation of Lebanon the semblance of a respectable international action, they got Britain and other NATO countries to contribute to the so-called Multinational Force. As the American Marines began suffering heavy losses, the Republican administration decided that this might become too hot an issue in the starting presidential race, so it pretended to take the Marines out of Beirut, reserving the right to use the firepower of its Navy off the Lebanese coast. In breaking the news, the White House said it had decided on redeployment after due consultations with its allies, though it is highly doubtful that it did so. The British side seemed rather hurt and gave no comment. Shortly after the American statement, there was a great deal of commotion in London. The prime minister several times conferred with her defense and foreign secretaries. The senior partner's move must have taken them by surprise. How else can one explain their nervousness?

The United States action in Lebanon was unbecoming of a good ally as was its action in Grenada. Several months ago, the Americans forgot about their so-called special relationships with NATO partners, when, guided by what they called their special interests, they invaded the island officially protected by the British Crown. They had notified neither the queen nor Mrs Thatcher. The prime minister was forced to express indignation, but this feeling quickly gave way to readiness to assist the Americans in asserting their power on Grenada.

With the first cruises installed in Britain, the lead Washington keeps on London on has become even shorter. The Tory government didn't even pretend it was outraged by the American selfish move in Lebanon, choosing instead to follow obediently the senior partner. It moved its troops to a ship off the coast as the Americans had done. In a comment on this move, Sir Geoffrey Howe said the troops would remain there until the situation cleared up, or, as one might conclude, until further instructions arrive from the United States.

The prediction that cruises would hold Britain in a tight leash is coming true. Britain, which had little independence from its ally as it was, was reduced in Lebanon to the role of an underling.

U.S. CONTINUES 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST SYRIANS

LD112108 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 11 TASS -- The U.S. military continues their acts of provocation against the Syrian troop contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

An official Syrian military spokesman says in his statement that the U.S. planes based at aircraft carriers off the Lebanese shores today made reconnaissance flights over the positions of Syrian troops in the area of Gada al Matn and Dahr al Baydarr. Syrian Air Defence Forces opened fire and chased away the air spies.

SYRIA'S AZ-ZU'BI AFFIRMS STAND IN LEBANON

LD121159 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 12 TASS -- An extremely tense situation has developed in the Middle East as a result of U.S. imperialism's and Zionism's interference in the intra-Lebanese events, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, stated during a meeting with a delegation of the European parliament. The delegation is currently in Syria on a visit.

The Syrian people will continue to side with the Lebanese people, he stressed. Syria's stand continues to be consistent and invariable and is in support for the Arab people's struggle against the hostile intrigues of the forces of imperialism and Zionism and in making for the attainment by them of the principal goals of the struggle -- Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the granting of legitimate rights to the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

LEBANESE OPPOSITION GROUPS MEET IN BEIRUT

LD121508 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 12 TASS -- A meeting of the leaders of the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon has taken place here. It was attended by representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party, the Syrian National Social Party, the Movement of Independent Nasirites "Al-Murabitun", the "Islamic Resistance Front" and other political organizations and groupings. Having disucssed the current critical situation in the country, the participants in the meeting came to a unanimous conclusion that the new flare-up of armed clashes in Beirut and in the mountain areas of the country are a direct result of Israel's intrigues and of U.S. direct armed interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The sides expressed determination to carry on struggle against the U.S.-Israeli subversive plans, for the restoration of a united, independent and democratic Lebanon.

U.S. 'LIES' ON TROOPS LEFT BEHIND IN HONDURAS

PM130847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Ye. Bay under the rubric "The Press Bears Witness": "Lie at 1 and 1/2 Hours Interval"]

[Text] Havana -- Two reports were sent by AP from Washington at an interval of 1 and 1/2 hours. The first said: "State Department spokesman Alan Romberg has stated that the United States 'has still not made the decision to leave U.S. military personnel in Honduras'" after the end of the joint U.S.-Honduran exercises which have been continuing for about a year now. The second report asserted the complete opposite: "U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said that the Pentagon intends to keep a permanent military contingent of 700-800 soldiers in Honduras after the end of the military exercises in that Central American country."

Having published these two mutually exclusive reports next to each other, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA writes that high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration have recently been constantly contradicting each other, distorting the facts, and manipulating false information for the sole purpose of preserving and strengthening their military presence in Central America.

Last week THE WASHINGTON POST reported that during the exercises on Honduran territory, new docks, runways, radar stations, and antitank obstacles 60 km long were erected. According to Weinberger, this was to "protect" the exercises. The Pentagon intends to leave behind 800 soldiers. All these installations are in the immediate vicinity of the border with Nicaragua, and it is clear from news agency reports that the majority are being actively used by the forces of the counterrevolution which, with the CIA's assistance, are waging an undeclared war against the lawful Nicaraguan Government.

U.S. AID TO C. AMERICA RESULTS IN 'INTERFERENCE'

LD111114 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyasev:

The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, speaking at a session of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday, requested Congress to allocate an additional 459 million dollars in "aid" to Central America in the current financial year.

How does the Reagan administration intend to use this immense sum? The head of the U.S. foreign policy department made it clear that what is chiefly meant is greater military support for pro-American regimes in the region. It is no accident that nearly half of the requested sum is earmarked for the so-called emergency military fund. Shultz emphasised that the White House favours an increase in military aid to the Salvadoran regime. At that, the administration flatly refuses to comply with Congress' demand that aid to the Salvadoran rulers be linked with the observance of human rights in that country.

It is easy to explain the position of the White House -- it since long aimed at close cooperation with the diehard Salvadoran reactionaries waging a criminal war of extermination against their own people. The Reagan administration is little worried by the fact that its puppets in El Salvador are guilty of the death of more than 40,000 people during the past four years. What matters is that the San Salvador regime obediently follows in the wake of Washington's policy.

The White House continues to stake on a military solution of El Salvador's political problems and is seeking greater U.S. military presence in that country.

It is no accident that much talk is now heard in Washington about the forthcoming considerable increase in the number of military advisers in that country. General William Westmoreland, who commanded American invaders during the Vietnam, called for that as early as Thursday.

The Washington administration, set to play the part of gendarme establishing order in another man's house, does not limit itself to El Salvador. The U.S. secretary of state, in his statement at the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called for a formation in Central America and the Caribbean of professional forces which would ensure security and a new system of collective defence. What is meant is the establishment under U.S. auspices of a new military bloc from the puppet regimes loyal to Washington and the creation with money of American tax-payers of "regional armies" patterned on the American Rapid Deployment Forces. And the main thing, the United States is seeking a "right" for itself to intrude into countries of the region at any time at its own option.

The "aid" to Central America, widely published by the White House, results in greater U.S. interference in the internal affairs of its peoples.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA DESCRIBED

LD120009 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 11 February broadcasts its Vremya newscast which includes a report by Genrik Borovik, board secretary of the USSR Union of Writers. He gives a talk in the studio about his visit to a village in northern Nicaragua which had just been hit by U.S. missiles.

Borovik says the U.S. State Department today published a report on human rights throughout the world. He says the report clashed with what he personally witnessed in Nicaragua several days before. He claims several U.S. -made military aircraft, which had flown in from Honduran territory, bombarded Nicaraguan settlements.

A description follows of a peaceful hamlet on a hill with cotton fields, several kilometers from Anseka Bay. Camera shows peaceful surroundings and then ruins of hamlet and presumably the radio station after an air raid.

An interview with a local woman who describes the arrival of four aircraft early in the morning -- mistakenly thought to be coming to spray the cotton fields -- which dropped several shells right on the main house where people were sleeping. The woman's 16-year-old son, who was member of the People's Militia, took up his automatic weapon and started firing at the aircraft. He was then killed by a missile. More people were killed and injured. The camera shows smoldering ruins.

Borovik says surviving children were gathering shell pieces. On the radio, he said he could hear that the U.S. Government was "decisively disassociating itself" from the air raid. Borovik displays shell pieces he brought back from Nicaragua; camera shows one bearing 'air-ground' label penned on it in Russian. He says they are similar to shell pieces he brought back from Vietnam 12 years ago during air raids over Hanoi.

He says it takes a lot of "disrespect" for human consciousness to claim that the U.S. military command in Honduras were not aware of the whereabouts of the runways from which these U.S.-made military aircraft take off carrying U.S.-made missiles under their wings. He says it was on that same day that he heard on the radio that Washington had decided -- "with the aim of defending democracy, of course" -- to leave in Honduras for an indefinite period its troops taking part in joint maneuvers with the Honduran Army, "although previously there had been firm promises that the troops would be immediately withdrawn after the maneuvers."

The report concludes with Borovik describing his feeling of anger from the announcement that Washington is trying to "lecture the world" on how to defend human rights.

SWEDEN'S PALME HITS U.S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

LD121549 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] San Jose February 12 TASS -- Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme has firmly denounced the militaristic course of the Reagan administration in Central America.

Speaking here at a press conference, the head of the Government of Sweden turned down Washington's attempts to present the events in that region as a result of confrontation between East and West. Central American problems, he stressed, stem from internal political and socio-economic reasons. Olof Palme strongly criticised the state of the Reagan administration on military support of the Nicaraguan counter-revolution and reactionary military of the region. Military exercises held by the Pentagon in Central America, he said, are a threat to peoples and by no means promote the search for ways of a political settlement.

The prime minister declared against the U.S. plans to legalize with the help of the so-called "elections" the terroristic regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala, where, he said, there are no conditions for elections.

Olof Palme highly appraised the initiative of the patriots of El Salvador, which has just been made public. This initiative is aimed at overcoming the crisis situation in the country. He described as constructive their proposal to form a provisional government on a broad foundation that would pave the way to the process of transformations.

Speaking of the recent visit to Nicaragua, Olof Palme highly appraised the results of his negotiations with leaders of that country and declared in support of the democratic transformations which are carried out by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government of the republic.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUA-USSR COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- The Soviet Union and Nicaragua have signed an agreement in Managua providing for scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation until next year. Since 1980 they have signed three such agreements, which have proved an important factor in Nicaragua's economic, scientific, and cultural advancement. In a speech at the signing ceremony, Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov described the new agreement as a sign of the Soviet people's and government's solidarity with revolutionary Nicaragua in the face of the escalating undeclared war against it. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Feb 84 LD]

CPSU ISSUES 'APPEAL' ON DEATH OF ANDROPOV

PM131003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers Appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet People"]

[Text] Moscow February 10 -- An appeal by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party, to the Soviet people has been published here. It says:

Dear comrades, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the whole Soviet people have suffered a heavy loss. Yuriy Andropov, outstanding figure of the Leninist Party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, has died.

His life is an example of selfless service to the interests of the party and of the people, to the great cause of Lenin. In all posts to which Yuriy Andropov was assigned by the party, he devoted his strength, knowledge and vast life experience to the invariable implementation of the party policy, to the struggle for the triumph of communist ideas.

The qualities characteristic of a great political leader were graphically manifested in the whole of Yuriy Andropov's versatile activity -- in Komsomol work and in organizing the partisan movement in Karelia during the years of the Great Patriotic War and at the most important posts in the party and on diplomatic service. He did a great deal to strengthen the security of our state.

The remarkable abilities and organizing talent of Comrade Andropov -- leader of Leninist type -- were revealed with great force during his work as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Yuriy Andropov headed the CPSU Central Committee but for a brief period. However, during this time, the party, pursuing the course of the 26th congress and enriching it in a creative way, has ensured the country's confident advancement of economic and social progress in all directions.

The November (1982), June and December (1983) plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee became important landmarks in the life of the party and of the people, in strengthening their inviolable unity. Decisions by the plenums, Yuriy Andropov's statements developed and concretized the party's present-day strategy -- the strategy of perfecting mature socialism.

During that period, the efforts by the party and the people were concentrated on accelerating economic development, improving the management of the national economy, enhancing party, state and labor discipline, increasing responsibility of the cadres and promoting the creative activity of the masses.

The measures taken by the party have one objective, that of improving the well-being of the Soviet people and enhancing the might of the Soviet state. Yuriy Andropov contributed greatly to all this.

Yuriy Andropov made a major contribution to the extension of comprehensive cooperation between countries of the socialist community, to the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the international communist and working class movement and to support for the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence.

Under his leadership, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state were consistently and perseveringly pursuing on the international scene their Leninist foreign policy course, a course of removing the threat of thermonuclear war, giving a firm rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and strengthening the peace and the security of the peoples.

During these days of mourning the Communists and all Soviet people are rallying even closer around the Leninist Central Committee of the party and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. The working people of the Soviet Union regard the Communist Party as their tested collective leader and are resolved dedicatedly to work for the implementation of its domestic and foreign policies, which express the vital interests of the people. The party's Leninist course is unflagging. The party is equipped with a clear and explicit program of action drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenary meetings of its Central Committee.

The CPSU will continue perseveringly and purposefully to pursue its line of comprehensive intensification of production, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, enhancement of organization and discipline and steady rise in the material, spiritual living standards of the people. It will strengthen the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, develop socialist democracy and educate people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and loyalty to the great ideals of communism.

In the present-day complicated, dangerously aggravated international situation the CPSU and the Soviet state deem it as their principal duty to uphold consistently the cause of peace, display restraint and vigilance, resolutely thwart the adventurous designs of imperialism and consolidate the country's defence might.

The Soviet people are convinced opponents of the settlement of contentious international issues by force. A world without war is our ideal. In the struggle for a lasting peace we are joined by the fraternal countries of socialism, communist and workers' parties, fighters for national and social liberation, and large sections of the masses favoring the prevention of thermonuclear catastrophe.

Our party and state will continue to put into life the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in a firm and unswerving way. We want to live in peace with all countries and to cooperate actively with the governments and organizations which are prepared to work honestly and constructively in the name of peace.

The Soviet people are firmly convinced: The party and the Central Committee, its leading core, are steadfastly faithful to the Leninist banner, to the cause of Great October. The party holds sacred the people's trust and regards as the supreme objective of its activity the care for the wellbeing and happiness of the Soviet people. Unity of the party and the people was, is and will be the source of our strength.

Yuriy Andropov will for ever remain in the memory of Communists, all Soviet people as a man infinitely loyal to the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, principled and modest, close to working people, responsive to their needs and worries, able to subordinate everything to the interests of the socialist fatherland.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Minister express profound confidence that Communists, all Soviet people will display with fresh vigor their class consciousness and organization, their lofty collectivist qualities, and will ensure by their purposeful selfless work the fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges, further prosperity of our great motherland.

TEXT OF ANDROPOV OBITUARY PUBLISHED

PM131038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Obituary of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Moscow February 10 -- Follows the text of the obituary of Yuriy Andropov:

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor died on February 9, 1984 after a long illness. He was 69.

An outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, of the international communist and workers' movement has passed away. His name is inseparably linked with the further consolidation of the unity of the party and the people, perfection of the society of developed socialism, raising of the people's well-being, strengthening of the economic and defense might of our motherland, implementation of Leninist peace-loving foreign policy.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was born on June 15, 1914 in the family of a railway worker in Nagutskaya Station of the Stavropol territory. He started work at the age of 16. He was a worker in the town of Mozdok of the North Ossetic Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. At that time, in 1930, he joined the Leninist young Communist league of the Soviet Union. After entering the Rybinsk Technical School of Water Transport in 1932, he combined studies with work on various vessels of the Volga shipping line as sailor, steersman and mate. Later, he studied at Petrozavodsk State University, graduated from the Higher Party School at the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1936, Yuriy V. Andropov was elected full-time secretary of the Komsomol organization at the water transportation technical school in the city of Rybinsk, Yaroslavl Region. Soon afterwards, he was nominated Komsomol organizer of the LYCLSU Central Committee at the Volodarskiy Shipyard in the city of Rybinsk.

In 1937, Yuriy V. Andropov was appointed head of a department, then elected secretary, and in 1939 first secretary of the Yaroslavl LYCLSU regional committee. That same year he joined the Communist Party. Yuriy V. Andropov became first secretary of the LYCLSU Central Committee of Karelia in 1940.

Yuriy V. Andropov was an active participant in the partisan movement in Karelia since the first days of the Great Patriotic War. He was engaged in the establishment of the Komsomol underground and political work among youths on the Soviet territory temporarily occupied by the enemy, dispatch of combat units behind the frontline and carrying out of operations in the enemy rear.

Yuriy V. Andropov was recommended for party work after the liberation of the city of Petrozavodsk from fascist invaders in 1944: He was elected second secretary of the Petrozavodsk party city committee, and in 1947 -- second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Karelia. In 1951, Yuriy V. Andropov was transferred to the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee, where he worked first as inspector, and then as head of a sub-department of the Central Committee.

The party sent Yuriy V. Andropov to diplomatic work at the USSR's foreign affairs ministry in 1953, and in 1954 he was appointed ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the USSR to the Hungarian People's Republic.

In 1957, Yuriy V. Andropov was appointed head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yuriy V. Andropov was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee in 1961 at the 22nd Congress and at all the subsequent congresses of the party. Between 1962 and 1967 he worked as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1967, he was elected alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Yuriy V. Andropov has been member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee since 1973.

Between 1967 and 1982, Yuriy V. Andropov worked on the party's assignment as chairman of the USSR's State Security Committee.

In May 1982, Yuriy V. Andropov was elected once again secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, held on November 12, 1982, elected Yuriy V. Andropov general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Yuriy V. Andropov was deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 3d and 6th-10th convocations. At the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation in June 1983 Yuriy V. Andropov was elected president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

His loyalty to the great cause of Lenin was vividly manifested in all the posts held by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the party's will. He devoted all his strength, knowledge and experience to further strenthening the political and organizational activity of the party, enhancing its leading role in the life of the Soviet society, lofty responsibility of every Communist to the party and the people. Yuriy V. Andropov constantly saw to it that the Leninist norms of party life be strictly observed and collectiveness in the work of party bodies -- from the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee to local party committees -- be ensured.

Yuriy V. Andropov's contribution to the theoretical development of the topical problems of our time is considerable. His statements and works give an in-depth analysis of the characteristic features of the present stage in the development of the Soviet society, clearly defined the current and future tasks of the party and the Soviet state in building communism.

Yuriy V. Andropov paid much attention to the implementation of the constructive plans worked out by the 26th party congress, the November (1982) and the subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee. His statements advanced the tasks of raising the efficiency of production and quality of work, perfecting the management, planning and economic mechanism. Yuriy V. Andropov attached immense importance to the initiative of the working people in the efforts to enforce discipline and order, enhance the level of organization and responsibility.

Yuriy V. Andropov made profound assessments and conclusions in the basic directions of the country's further economic development in his address to the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. That major political document clearly expressed the social and economic policy of the party and the Soviet state at the present stage.

The Leninist nationalities' policy was further developed in Yuriy V. Andropov's report "Sixty Years of the USSR." It generalized the experience of realizing in our country the ideas of friendship and brotherhood of the peoples, full equality of all nations and ethnic groups of the country.

Yuriy V. Andropov constantly worked to perfect the party's ideological activity, establish lofty ethics and improve in all ways the Communist education of the working people.

As head of the USSR Defense Council, Yuriy V. Andropov displayed constant concern for the development of the Armed Forces of the USSR, for maintaining at proper level the defense might of our motherland.

Yuriy V. Andropov devoted much strength and energy to implementing the peace program. Yuriy V. Andropov's statements and other declarations on foreign policy matters contain an in-depth class analysis of the present-day international situation, reveal sources of tension and show ways of fighting the danger looming large over mankind. These documents set forth the party's major constructive initiatives directed at consolidating universal peace and international security. Yuriy V. Andropov tirelessly worked for stronger cooperation, unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, international communist and workers' movement, came out in support of the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

Yuriy V. Andropov gave much of his energy to asserting the sound trends in international relations and the principles of detente, to consolidating the foundations of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, curbing the arms race, and to removing the nuclear war menace. These activities by Yuriy V. Andropov always found warm response and unanimous support of the entire Soviet people and millions of people abroad.

For his great services to the motherland, Yuriy V. Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, received in 1974 the title of Hero of Socialist Labour. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin, Orders of the October Revolution and the Red Banner, three Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, and medals.

Soviet Communists, all working people and our foreign friends viewed Yuriy V. Andropov as a remarkable Leninist-type leader. He was characterized by responsive attitude to people and by modesty. He enjoyed profound respect and trust of the Soviet people. he entire life of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- from worker to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- is a vivid example of selfless service to the party and to the people.

The bright image of Yuriy Vladimirivoch Andropov, fighter for peace and happiness of peoples, will forever remain in the hearts of Communists and all Soviet people.

Central Committee of the CPSU	Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet	Council of Ministers of the USSR

MEDICAL CAUSES OF ANDROPOV'S DEATH REPORTED

LD101918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] These are the medical findings of the illness and causes of death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov:

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, born in 1914, suffered from interstitian nephritis, nephrosclerosis, secondary hypertension and diabetes mellitus, which were complicated by a chronic renal deficiency. From February 1983 onward, due to kidney failure, he was treated by hemodialysis -- an artificial kidney machine. The treatment enabled him to feel satisfactory and to carry out his work. However, at the end of January 1984, his condition worsened due to an increase in the degenerative changes in his internal organs and progressive hypertension. On 9 February 1984 at 1650, death came following increasing cardiovascular insufficiency and respiratory arrest. A postmortem fully confirmed the diagnosis.

The medical findings were signed by Professor Chazov, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and head of the Fourth Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Health; Professors (Lopatkin), (Malinovskiy), (Fedorov), (Chuchalin), (Samagin), (Khulakov), (Vorobyev), (Krayevskiy), (Postnov) and the physician who treated him, (Arkhipov).

PARTY, STATE RESOLUTION NAMES FUNERAL COMMISSION

LD101932 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- Follows the text of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers for the USSR have resolved:

1. To form the Commission for Organising the Funeral of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, including comrades:

Chernenko K.U. (Chairman), Aliyev G.A., Vorotnikov V.I., Gorbachev M.S., Grishin V.V., Gromyko A.A., Romanov G.V., Solomentsev M.S., Tikhonov N.A., Ustinov D.F., Kuznetsov V.V., Ponomarev B.N., Chebrikov V.M., Zimyanin M.V., Ligachev Ye.K., Aleksandrov A.P., Shalayev S.A., Mishin V.M., Markov G.M., Khrennikov T.N., Ponomarev N.A., Tereshkova V.V., Senkin I.I., Ulyanov M.A., Klimuk P.I., Chicherov V.S., Abramova L.I.

2. To bury Yuriy Andropov in Red Square.

Headed by Chernenko

LD101826 Moscow World Service in English 1807 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have set up a commission to arrange Yuriy Andropov's funeral. It is headed by Konstantin Chernenko, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Yuriy Andropov is to be buried on Red Square in Moscow. A period of mourning has been announced in the Soviet Union from Saturday to Tuesday inclusive. During the interment there are to be gun salutes in Moscow and other cities and all factories and organizations will stop work for 5 minutes. There will also be a 3-minute salute by factory, railway, sea and river ships' sirens.

FUNERAL COMMISSION REPORT ON LYING IN STATE

LD101931 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 10 Feb 84

["Report of the Commission for Organizing the Funeral of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- Follows the text of the report of the Commission for Organizing the Funeral of Yuriy Andropov:

The commission reports that the coffin with the body of Yuriy Andropov will be placed in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Unions on February 11, 1984.

The Hall of Columns will be open to the working people to bid farewell to Yuriy Andropov on February 11 from three p.m. to ten p.m., on February 12 and February 13 from nine a.m. to ten p.m.

FUNERAL COMMISSION ANNOUNCES 14 FEB FUNERAL

LD110713 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- An announcement of the funeral commission has been issued here. The Commission for Organizing the Funeral of Yuriy Andropov reports that the funeral will be held at 12 o'clock [0900 GMT] on Tuesday, February 14 in Red Square.

PARTY STATE RESOLUTION ON FUNERAL OBSERVANCES

LD101946 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- Follows the text of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

"In the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR

"The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have resolved:

"1. In connection with the passing away of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, to declare mourning in the country on 11, 12, 13, and 14 February, 1984.

"On the funeral day, there will be no classes held in the primary, eight-year and secondary schools."

"2. During the moment of burying the body of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, gun volleys be fired in Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, the Hero Fortress Brest, as well as in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuibyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Severomorsk, Stravropol and Petrozavodsk.

"At that same time, the work of all the enterprises and organizations over the entire territory of the Soviet Union be interrupted for five minutes with the exception of continuous production enterprises; and the factories, plants, railroads, the vessels of the sea and river fleet hoot salute during three minutes."

Burial Gun Salute Ordered

LD131013 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- The Commission for Arranging the Funeral of Yuriy Andropov announces that, in accordance with the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the USSR proclaiming mourning in the country, on the day of Yuriy Andropov's funeral on February 14, 1984, during the moment of burying his body at 12:45 Moscow time gun volleys will be fired in Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Hero Fortress Brest, as well as in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Severomorsk, Stavropol and Petrozavodsk.

At that same time, the work of all the enterprises and organizations over the entire territory of the Soviet Union will be halted for five minutes with the exception of continuous production enterprises, and the factories, plants, railways, the vessels of the sea and river fleet will hoot salute for three minutes.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO ANDROPOV, FAMILY

LD111547 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- The Muscovites and all Soviet people are bidding farewell these days to Yuriy Andropov, an outstanding figure of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the international communist and working-class movement.

The members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, the members and alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee and the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU came to the columned hall of the House of Unions to pay their last respects to Yuriy Andropov.

The guard of honour was mounted by Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Grigoriy Romanov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Viktor Chebrikov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Mikahil Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Yegor Ligachev, Konstantin Rusakov and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Then the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state expressed their deep condolences to the relatives of Yuriy Andropov.

Access to the columned hall, which was draped in crimson-and-black bunting, for working people to pay their last respects to Yuriy Andropov was opened at 3:00 P.M.. The red flags at the head of the bier, which was flanked by a guard of honour formed by Soviet Army servicemen, were lowered to half-mast.

The decorations awarded to Yuriy Andropov for his great services to the motherland, including the Hammer-And-Sickle Gold Medal Of Hero of Socialist Labour, four Orders of Lenin, Orders of the October Revolution and the Red Banner, three Orders of the Red Banner of Labour and medals, were put on display on scarlet cushions in front of the bier.

Wreaths from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet and Yuriy Andropov's relatives were laid at the casket.

Thousands upon thousands of mourners, young and old, of town and village, factory and construction workers, prominent scientists, employees of institutions and design organizations of the capital, are filing in an endless procession through the columned hall.

The entire country is in morning. Soviet people are paying tribute to the memory of the leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state. Among them are veterans of the Leninist party, members of the Young Communist League.

Many mourners are in military uniform. Servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces are bidding farewell to the chairman of the USSR Defence Council, active participant in the partisan movement during the years of the war.

Tens of thousands of Soviet citizens paid their tribute on this day to Yuriy Andropov. Communists, all working people of the country, bidding farewell to the Soviet leader, assure the party and the government of their unflinching aspiration to uphold the ideals of socialism, to strengthen the country's economic and defence might.

Further Report

LD111515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Excerpt] At 1430 today members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, and members of the CPSU's Central Auditing Commission went to the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions to pay their last respects to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. They take their leave of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in sorrowful silence. Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov and Ryzhkov stand as a guard of honor.

TV Coverage

LD111443 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1237 GMT on 11 February 1984 carries an unscheduled 8-minute "Information Report" on Andropov's lying-in-state today at Moscow's House of Unions. The report opens with shots of the outside of the building, showing long lines of people waiting to enter.

The next scene shows Andropov's bier in the building's Hall of Columns. The bier is surrounded by floral tributes and Andropov's medals and awards.

The announcer says: "Lying on satin pads are the lofty awards of the homeland: the Golden 'Hammer and Sickle' medal of Hero of Socialist Labor; four Orders of Lenin; Orders of the October Revolution and the Red Banner, and other orders and medals of the Soviet Union and awards from the fraternal socialist countries."

An unidentified military officer enters the hall, followed by Chernenko and then Tikhonov. Gromyko, Grishin and Ustinov then enter in line abreast. Next, Gorbachev and Romanov enter in line abreast. Other Soviet leaders enter in the following order: Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov and Shevardnadze. A long shot shows other leaders filing in, too distant for recognition.

Next, the Soviet leaders are shown facing the bier. They are in the following order, from left to right, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Grishin and Gromyko. Chebrikov and Zimyanin are seen filing in the background.

A pan shot of the leaders as they face the bier shows them in the following order, from left to right: Chernenko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, (Ustinov stands slightly behind Tikhonov), Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov (Romanov stands slightly behind Gromyko), Gorbachev, Solomentsev (Solomentsev stands slightly behind Gorbachev), Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh and Shevardnadze.

At no point does the announcer refer by name to the leaders who are present.

Next the leaders are seen standing in line to present their condolences to the bereaved. Igor Andropov, who is visibly emotional, rises to accept the condolences. The Soviet leaders greet him in the following order: Chernenko, Tikhonov, Grishin, Ustinov, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov and Rusakov, who is wearing dark glasses.

Next, members of the public are seen filing past the bier. The announcer says: "There enter manual and office workers, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers from the Moscow area and students. The procession of people into the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions is endless." The closing shot is of the outside of the building showing people waiting to enter.

Lying in State

LD120038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast -- announcer-read report over video]

[Excerpts] The news of the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has evoked deep grief in the hearts of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind. The people of Moscow and of the entire Soviet Union are paying their final respects to an outstanding figure of the Leninist Party and Soviet state, the international communist and workers' movement.

The Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, at 1430. Members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU have come to pay their last tributes to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. In silence they take their leave of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

In the guard of honor are Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko [shot from left to right, of Gromyko, Ustinov, Tikhonov and Chernenko forming a guard of honor] Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko [shot, from left to right of Grishin, Romanov, Gorbachev and Kunayev forming guard of honor] Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov and Ryzhkov. [Shot from left to right, showing Rusakov, Shevardnadze, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Kuznetsov and Vorotnikov standing before the bier, with people filing past behind them, followed by shot, from left to right of Chebrikov, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Gorbachev, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Demichev, Dolgish, and Shevardnadze; Chernenko is then shown moving out of shot to the left, with others following]

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state approach the relatives and close friends of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. [Clip shows onlookers, including Army General Yepishev and Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov in the front row; as public files past, camera shows Tereshkova, Academician Aleksandrov and Marshal Tolubko] They express their deep condolences to the members of the family and those close to the deceased.

At 1500 the doors were opened for the working people to bid their last farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. On red cushions are the awards that have marked the great services of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the motherland: The Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal of the Hero of Socialist Labor; four Orders of Lenin; Orders of the October Revolution, of the Red Banner, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner. Wreaths from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU and the executive committee of the Moscow Soviet; from the relatives and close friends.

A watch of mourning is kept by members of the commission organizing the funeral, party and administrative workers, leaders of ministries and departments, frontrankers in production, military commanders, people active in science and culture, representatives of the public. Workers from plants, factories and construction projects, eminent scientists and workers in organizations and establishments of the capital walk by. All stages of our country's growth are stages, too, in the biography of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. He began his career as a worker during the years of the first 5-year plans. In the offices of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium he devoted the whole of his strength and his knowledge to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the motherland. The contribution of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the theoretical solution of topical problems of the present day was considerable. In the hearts of all Soviet people, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov will remain for ever an unfading example of selfless dedication to the ideals of the party and the people.

Guard of Honor Formation

LD111603 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1415 GMT on 11 February 1984 carries a scheduled "Novosti" newscast. The newscast begins with a 4-minute video report from Moscow's House of Unions, where the Soviet leaders form honor guards at Andropov's lying-in-state.

The opening scene is of the exterior of the building, showing people waiting to enter. The next shot is of inside the building's Hall of Columns, showing members of the public and military figures filing past Andropov's bier. A military honor guard is seen performing a slow march.

Next, the leaders are seen entering the hall. They are seen descending a flight of steps in the following order: Tikhonov and Chernenko in line abreast, then Gromyko and Ustinov in line abreast, next Grishin, Gorbachev and Kunayev in line abreast, and finally Romanov, Kuznetsov and Vorotnikov also in line abreast.

The leaders arrange themselves to form honor guards. The first honor guard shown is as follows, from left to right, Gromyko, Ustinov, Tikhonov and Chernenko; the second group is as follows, from left to right, Grishin, Romanov, Gorbachev and Kunayev; the third group is as follows, from left to right, Rusakov, Shevardnadze, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Kuznetsov and Vorotnikov; the fourth group is as follows, from left to right: Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Demichev, Chebrikov, Ligachev, Kapitonov and Zimyanin.

The closing scene shows members of the public filing past the bier.

Photo of Leaders' Lineup

PM111958 [Editorial Report] The eight-column photograph of "Communist Party and Soviet State leaders paying last respects to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov" (as the photo caption describes it) front-paged by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 February 1984 has the following officials shown from left to right (with Gorbachev in the center of the photograph as published):

Zimyanin, Chebrikov, Kunayev, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Gorbachev, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, Ryzhkov.

SOVIET PEOPLE PAY HOMAGE TO ANDROPOV

LD121424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] The country is bidding Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov farewell. The Soviet people are paying their profound respects of the ardent patriot of the socialist homeland, indefatigable fighter for peace and communism. At the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions working people are bidding Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov farewell in an endless stream of thousands of people passing by: Workers from plants, factories and construction sites, rural workers, military leaders, and personalities of science and culture. There are subdued sounds of mourning music. The guard of honor changes every 3 minutes. More and more new wreaths are laid.

Muscovites Mourn Leader

LD121515 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Moscow is in deep mourning. Mourning flags of crimson edged in black are lowered to half staff. Moscovites are paying their last respects to Yuriy Andropov.

Endless columns of people are streaming from all districts of the capital to the House of the Trade Unions where the body of late Yuriy Andropov lies in state.

The mournful workers and employees of plants and factories, of institutions and scientific-research institutes, workers in science and culture, servicemen, working people in agriculture, students are filing past. They pay their last respects to the man whose name is inseparably linked with the further consolidation of the unity of the party and the people, perfection of society of developed socialism, the improvement of people's wellbeing, the strengthening of economic and defensive might of the USSR.

Working people of the Krasnopresnenskiy District were the first to pass through the Hall of Columns today. That district is famous for its revolutionary and labour traditions. Krasnaya Presnya reveres the memory of the Leninist-type leader, ardent patriot and tireless fighter for peace and socialism.

There are hundreds of wreaths at the pedestal of the coffin, along the walls of the Hall of Columns, at the foyer of the House of the Trade Unions. Among them -- wreaths from the Communist and the working people of the Stavropol Region, the North-Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the Karelian ASSR, the Yaroslavl Region. They know well Yuriy Andropov since the early part of his life was associated with those places.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the union republics, Heroes of Socialist Labour, foremost workers in production, cosmonauts, representatives of party, local government and public organisations stand in the guard of honour.

Patriarch of All Russia Pimen and other representatives of the top clergy of the Russian Orthodox Church revered the respectful memory of Yuriy Andropov.

A multitude of cables and letters are coming these days to the party Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, editorial offices of newspapers. In cables and letters, the Soviet people, expressing profound grief, pledge that by their selfless labour they will redouble the accomplishments of the motherland.

The Moscovites are paying their last respects to Yuriy Andropov for the second day now. Great is the loss for the Communist Party, our state, for every Soviet person. On these mournful days the Communists, all the working people of the Soviet Union draw closer their ranks around the Leninist party Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, demonstrating the unbreakable unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES ANDROPOV MEMORIAL MEETING

LD101617 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1535 GMT 10 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A general meeting of mourning was held in Sverdlovsk today, involving representatives of the working people, devoted to the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. It was opened by Comrade Yeltsin, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk Obkom. Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made a speech at the meeting.

[Begin video recording] Our party, all our people and the whole of progressive mankind are suffering a grave loss. The life has ended of an ardent Commmunist, loyal continuer of the Leninist cause, prominent statesman of the present time, and wonderful person -- Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, and chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium.

He lived the outstanding life of a Communist. Wherever the party directed him, in all areas, he gave of all his strength, all his experience. As a statesman and party activist he always served the good of the people. It would be no exaggeration to say that he burned up in ardent work, having given all his strength without reserve in serving the homeland and our people.

I have often had occasion to meet and work with him as secretary of the Central Committee. He was a wonderfully pure and sincere man, sensitive and attentive. He always lived purely for the concerns of the people. And the people should respond likewise.

Comrades, one of the best monuments for him would be the work of our Soviet people. [end video recording]

ANDROPOV'S DEATH 'STRENGTHENS' PEOPLE'S UNITY

PM121719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The People and the Party Are United"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are suffering a heavy loss. The life of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been cut short. He was an ardent patriot of his socialism motherland and a tireless fighter for the ideals of communism and peace. His life was a model of selfless service to the great Leninist cause. This is how we knew him. This is how he will always remain in the hearts of Soviet people and progressive mankind.

The country is grieving. Mourning meetings are being held everywhere. There is an endless stream of people through the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. Condolence telegrams are being received from all over the country. There has been a profound reaction to the words of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people. In paying tribute to a man who devoted his entire life, energy, and knowledge to the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals, the Soviet people are expressing their boundless loyalty to the Communist Party's cause and are rallying their ranks even more closely around its Leninist Central Committee.

The working people of the land of the soviets see the Communist Party as their tested collective leader [Vozhd] and are fully determined to selflessly struggle to implement its domestic and foreign policy. This policy expresses the people's fundamental interests. The party's Leninist course is unshakable, the address states. The party is armed with a clear and precise action program formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

Following the congress' course and creatively enriching it, the party has secured a steady advance by the country along various avenues of economic, scientific, and cultural progress. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums were important milestones in the life of the party and people and in strengthening their unbreakable unity. Their decisions and Yu. V. Andropov's speeches developed and concretized the party's present-day strategy -- the strategy of improving mature socialism. The efforts of the party and the people have been concentrated on improving production efficiency, intensifying production, improving the management of the national economy, strengthening party, state, and labor discipline, increasing cadres' responsibility, and developing the masses' creative activeness.

The party's great organizational and political work and the entire people's intensive labor are producing positive results. In 1983 the pace of our economic growth increased, the main national economic indicators improved, and the base sectors of industry made headway. The party is displaying tireless concern for the upsurge of agriculture and the implementation of the country's Food Program has become a nationwide cause.

Our economy's successes are self-evident. At the same time, the party makes no 'secret of the fact that we still have bottlenecks and shortcomings in many sections of the national economy. Much work must be done in order to eliminate them. The masses' labor and social activeness has increased in the course of the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections and of the discussion and adoption of socialist pledges for the current, 4th year of the 5-year plan. It is important to maintain that activeness in the future and to channel it into improving the effectiveness of socialist competition and struggling for economy, thrift, organization, and order.

Everything that the party is doing it is doing for the good of man. Social consumption funds are constantly increasing, and a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the consumer services system is being formulated. In the resolution of social problems, great importance is being attached to the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, and other cultural and consumer service projects.

The address of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers notes that the CPSU will persistently and purposely continue to pursue the line of intensifying production in every possible way, accelerating scientific and technical progress, strengthening organization and discipline, and steadily increasing the people's material and cultural living standard. It will strengthen the inviolable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship among the USSR's peoples, develop socialist democracy, and educate people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and of dedication to the great ideals of communism.

The Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state evokes unanimous support and ardent approval among Soviet people. Soviet people do not want war; a world without war is our ideal. The fraternal socialist countries, the communist and workers parties, and all progressive mankind are with us in the struggle for lasting peace. Yu. V. Andropov's statements of 28 September and 24 November 1983 and his recent answers to PRAVDA's questions express the Soviet people's common desire for peace. In the present complex and dangerously exacerbated international situation, the CPSU and the Soviet state regard it as their prime duty to consistently uphold the cause of peace, to display restraint and vigilance, to resolutely thwart the adventurist schemes of imperialism, and to strengthen the country's defense might.

Soviet people boundlessly trust the beloved party. The Communist Party piously values this trust, confirming by its every step that the people's happiness and good are for it the supreme goal of its activity. The unity of the party and the people has been, is, and will continue to be the most important source of our strength.

Life does not stand still. Great and responsible tasks lie before us. The address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people expresses profound confidence that the Communists and all Soviet people will display with renewed forcefulness their class awareness and organization and their lofty collectivist qualities and will secure through their selfless labor the fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges and the further flourishing of our great motherland.

ANDROPOV'S LEADERSHIP QUALITIES ANALYZED

PM121945 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Valentin Chikin "Publicist's Word" article: "Bolshevik" -- article is carried beneath photograph showing "Yu. V. Andropov presenting challenge red banner to a border detachment (1943)"]

[Text] The journalists of our editorial office have been passing around this photograph, brought by a correspondent from Karelia like a valuable relic, looking long at it, and pondering the moment of passionate human behavior [proyavleniye] that it records. We have titled it: BOLSHEVIK [capitalized word between slantlines published in boldface]. It is the image of a Bolshevik, a commissar, when he is rousing the soldiers to storm Perekop or the Golodnaya Steppe, the mountains of Magnitka, or a bridgehead on the Baykal-Amur Railroad. The moment recorded on the photograph -- dating from 1943 -- shows a 28-year-old communist and Komsomol leader addressing parting words to a border detachment. Just one moment from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's 50-year political biography.

...May the pain and emotion of today explain and excuse the keenness of the feelings, the disorder of the thoughts, and the fragmentary nature of the judgments in this our oration at the nationwide funeral meeting. Everyone feels the same -- in the sorrowing procession to the Hall of Columns, at the meetings, when watching television, or reading the newspaper. Accompanied by the sorrowful words, "he was," sweeping assessments of the supreme human virtues ring out: an ardent communist! He devoted every last drop of his strength! He was exceptionally modest and exacting toward himself and toward everyone! He knew how to combine the loftiest dream with the most practical action! He was aware of his huge responsibility for the fate of the country and the world!... Yes, for our entire Soviet family, he was our foremost fellow citizen and shouldered the main concerns of the state; for us communists, he was the most authoritative comrade, a model of the party-minded performance of duty, and a Bolshevik of the contemporary stamp.

How often have we lately read and reread, pondered, and measured against our own actions the astonishingly profound tenets, going right to the most vital essence of the situation, of his laconic articles, speeches, conversations, and letters. Their analytical perspicacity, ruthless realism, and constructive boldness sometimes seemed surprising. However, when you look back over his whole tireless career, trace each step, and learn about each moment, you realize: His final actions [deyaniye] in the highest state and party posts encapsulate tremendous political experience, profound Marxist erudition, and the ideological integrity and revolutionary wisdom of a Leninist...

We were talking about boldness....but let us listen: "...Being bold does not mean rushing headlong into things. Only a skillful combination of boldness, caution, and precise calculation yields a positive result. The person who envisages everything and does not lose his head in any circumstances ends up the master of the situation." This is the conclusion of the young man we see in the photograph, a communist of 3 years' standing, but surely the same logic is discernible in decisions on a state-wide scale...?

Yuriy Vladimirovich had long since worked out for himself the immutable truth that a true Leninist is not only a fighter against the old, but also primarily a creater and builder. He always admired in Lenin the enthusiasm and real delight with which Vladimir Ilich embarked on practical creative work and his confidence in victory, his Bolshevik passion, and his genuinely businesslike approach devoid of dilettantism and obsessions with unrealizable projects. How it is necessary to sensitively interpret these lessons from Lenin to thoroughly master the entire very rich Lenin legacy, to skillfully apply his [svoy] abilities and organizational talent in order -- at the most responsible stage of his activity, when the party is concretizing the strategy for improving mature socialism -- to make such a substantial contribution to determining the prospects of social development.

It is precisely here that Yuriy Vladimirovich's exceptional ability to realistically assess complex phenomena and reach constructive conclusions is displayed most decisively. "We must have a sober idea of where we are," he said a year ago in his subsequently famous KOMMUNIST article. "Moving too fast means setting unrealizable tasks; staying only where we have reached means not making use of everything we have at our disposal. What is required now is to see our society in its actual dynamic state with all its potential and needs." Seeing our life as it is actually developing and directing it with precisely calculated effort toward communist objectives -- that is his approach to the great historic cause, and here too lies the key to understanding his very personality.

As a thinker, he leans manifestly toward practicism [praktikitsizm] and the materialization of ideas. "Things will not get moving until...historical truth is translated into the concrete language of practice." As a practician, he preaches the principle of constantly deepening and developing the success that has been achieved. "...There have been results," he summed up the year, "but this is only the beginning. Now the most important thing is not to lose the momentum that has been gained and the general positive orientation toward action and to develop the positive processes more actively." He set the simple and comprehensible but broad objective: plus 1 percent in labor productivity, minus 0.5 percent in prime costs.

As a creator, he gives total preference to organization and order. "Naked bureaucratic administration and clamor and the supplanting of real action by talk are particularly contraindicated for work in this direction," he stresses. "A leader who does not understand this, who attempts to replace systematic and persistent organizational efforts with showy but ineffective campaigns will achieve little." As an organizer, he attaches paramount importance to purposefulness and consistency. "...It is intolerable to abandon things halfway. Everything that has been decided must be fulfilled. This is our party's Leninist tradition, and it is not becoming for us to deviate from it."

It is broadly known that Yuriy Vladimirovich was not a lover of loud words. And if we switched to a lofty style, so to speak, there was a special innate point in this for him. In one of his political reports on Leninism, he allowed himself a brief digression: We talk about Lenin as a revolutionary, scientist, and politician, but Lenin was not only great as a revolutionary and thinker...This is followed by an expressive sketch of the beloved leader's spiritual makeup.

"Spiritual warmth, joie de vivre, sincerity, kindness, affection -- all these supreme human qualities were inherent in Ilich. He really loved people and therefore hated with all the strength of his soul everything that disfigured and mutilated their life. He was merciless toward enemies and traitors, but vindictiveness and cruelty were organically alien to him.

Lenin's principle-mindedness never developed into blind fanaticism. Breadth of vision and the ability to be self-critical -- these immutable qualities of a creative nature made Lenin an implacable enemy of narrow-minded dogmatism, conceit, and arrogance. "As simple as the truth' was how, in Gorkiy's words, the revolutionary worker saw Lenin."

Yuriy Vladimirovich also repeatedly discovered strong traits and remarkable qualities in the "proletarian Jacobin," "iron Feliks." He was enraptured in human terms by the 17-year-old youth Dzerzhinskiy who had sworn "to combat evil to his last breath" and remained true to this oath in all places and at all times. Everything that Yuriy Vladimirovich admired in Lenin and in unrestrained [neistovyy] fighters like Dzerzhinskiy and the combat comrades who fought alongside him he absorbed with exceptional modesty imbued with sincerity and augmented them with his own personal qualities. Today we can say with absolute conviction that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's Bolshevik character withstood all trials.

Yuriy Vladimirovich displayed particular solicitousness and, one might say, vigilance toward the authority of the communist and Soviet leader. During the far-off days of the war, he was indelibly affected by the death of a comrade -- I.I. Vakhrameyev, republic Komsomol Central Committee secretary and organizer of the "Vpered" partisan detachment.

He was a fearless man and died a real hero. However, the noteworthy thing is that whenever the young partisians recalled the battle and Vakhrameyev's death, they invariably added with pride: "He was a Central Committee secretary."

The example of a Communist is a banner for a fighting detachment when it is out in front and an offensive is getting under way. To always be an example was an undeviating rule and demand of Yuriy Vladimirovich: primarily an example to oneself, to all party comrades. Always! Even in his last message in December to the Central Committee plenum, he concluded with the reminder: "We have roused the workers and oriented them toward good work, but at the same time we have awakened great expectations.... This places an enormous personal responsibility on all of us without exception." He urged communist leaders [kommunisty-rukovoditesli] to "set the tone and set a fitting personal example in work."

...Let us look at the photograph at the top of the page again. A Bolshevik with a banner. For decades he traveled our fatherland's difficult path and bore the party banner supremely worthily, wisely, and selflessly. This is why, when paying our last tribute to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov today, we call him first and foremost a Communist with a capital C... A matter of hours of grieving farewell remain. We will carry him from the Hall of Columns to the venerable Kremlin and bury him in the revolutionary necropolis behind the Lenin mausoleum. But the exhortatory image of the party's standard-bearer will remain with us forever. We will gather up every last one of his thoughts, messages, and behest, and place them, not in the silence of a museum, but in our hearts. Thus, they will always spur us on with their lack of complacency, feed us with their initiative, and unite us with their unbending party will.

WORLD LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV DEATH

Reagan Condolence Message

PM131027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Mr First Deputy Chairman, please accept my condolences on the death of Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Please give my sympathy to Andropov's family.

At this time of great sadness I want to stress the U.S. people's deep and heartfelt desire for world peace. Although our views may differ, both the Soviet Union and the United States have a vital stake in avoiding conflict. We want true cooperation with the Soviet Union in order to make the world a better and more peaceful place for mankind. At this moment in history I call upon the Soviet people and the new Soviet leadership to act with us in this undertaking.

Respectfully yours, Ronald Reagan

Reagan, Western Leaders

LD121820 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR are continuing to receive telegrams of condolences upon Yuriy Andropov's death.

In his message, President Ronald Reagan of the United States stressed the profound striving of the American people for universal peace. He noted that despite differences of views, both the Soviet Union and the United States are vitally interested in avoiding confrontation. The United States wants sincere cooperation with the Soviet Union to make the world better and more peaceful for the whole of mankind, his message says.

The condolences of the French people to the government and people of the Soviet Union were expressed by the President of France Francois Mitterand.

Yuriy Andropov, he writes, was leader of a country that plays a prime role in world affairs and which is linked with France by firm mutual relations of long standing. The death of this outstanding statesman will be received by the international community with deep sorrow.

Condolences upon the death of Yuriy Andropov were expressed by the Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Kohl.

I will remember the thorough conversations I had with him in July 1983 in Moscow as an important contribution to the necessary continuation of the political dialogue between the West and East in complex times as well, he writes. At the same time, they stressed the big importance of constructive and mutually advantageous relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union on the basis of concluded treaties and agreements for both our countries and for peace in Europe and in the whole world.

President Sandro Pertini of Italy notes in his telegram that the deceased was a man and leader who realised the big responsibility resting on him at the present historical moment in respect of his own country and the preservation of peace on earth.

We in Finland knew President Yuriy Andropov as an outstanding statesman whose activity centred on concern for the development of his country and the growth of its people's welfare writes the President of Finland Mauno Koivisto. Yuriy Andropov also became known for his vigorous contribution to and efforts in favour of universal peace and peaceful international cooperation.

The Prime Minister of Canada Pierre Trudeau stressed in the telegram his conviction of Yuriy Andropov's personal devotion to peace. In his turn, he assures of his own resolve to work for ensuring a more secure and calm world. Prime Minister Trudeau added that the support and cooperation of the Soviet leadership was vitally necessary in these efforts.

In his telegram, the President of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger writes that Yuriy Andropov will be always remembered for his outstanding qualities, his intellect, total selflessness, and readiness for self-sacrifice in the name of his important and responsible activity.

Condolences were also sent by the President of Portugal Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Prime Minister of Portugal Mario Soares, the Chairman of the Spanish Government Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, the Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa, the Prime Minister of Ireland Garret Fitzgerald.

In connection with Yuriy Andropov's death, condolences and assurances of special memory of the deceased outstanding leader were expressed by Pope John Paul the Second.

Leaders Visit USSR Embassies

LD121745 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- TASS correspondents report:

Statesmen and party leaders, heads of government of foreign countries are visiting these days embassies of the USSR to pay tribute to the memory of the outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the tireless fighter for peace and communism, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov.

Washington: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited the USSR's Embassy in the United States and on behalf of the Government of the United States expressed condolences over the death of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov.

New York: U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who visited the permanent representation of the USSR at the United Nations, expressed deep condolences over the great loss that befell the Soviet people. He entered his signature to the book of condolences.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States Gus Hall and the National Chairman of the party Henry Winston also visited the Soviet representation. In the book of condolences, they noted that the name of Yuriy Andropov will go down in history for ever as the name of the man who devoted his life for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

Paris: President of the Republic of France Francois Mitterand visited the Soviet Embassy in France. He expressed condolences over the death of Yuriy Andropov and entered his signature to the book of mourning.

A delegation of the French Communist Party, led by its General Secretary Georges Marchais, also visited the embassy to express condolences to the Soviet Communists, to the Soviet people as a whole.

Bonn: Deputy federal chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher visited the Soviet Embassy in the FRG, and on behalf of the government of the country made an entry to the book of condolences.

Tokyo: Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakazone visited the Embassy of the USSR in Japan and on behalf of the government and people of Japan expressed condolences to the Soviet people and the government over the death of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov.

U.S. Senator Baker

LD121721 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 12 TASS -- Senate Republican Majroity Leader Howard Baker has said he was aggrieved by the news of the demise of the Soviet president and expressed his condolences to the government and the people of the Soviet Union.

PRC Leaders

PM131032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We were shocked to learn of the untimely death of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Yu.V. Andropov and we express profound condolences to the USSR Government and Soviet people and also ask for sympathy, to be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

When he was alive Chairman Yu.V. Andropov repeatedly expressed a desire for an improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations. The Chinese Government sincerely wants to see the normalization of relations between our countries implemented. Recent years have seen an improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations which accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries. We hope that through the joint efforts of both sides relations between China and the Soviet Union -- two great neighboring countries -- will be further developed.

Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, Peng Zhen, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee

Poland's Jaruzelski, Jablonski

LD101933 Warsaw Televison Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers have addressed to the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union a condolences telegram:

On behalf of the PZPR and its Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Polish people, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, to all Communists and the brotherly Soviet people, our deep sorrow and sympathy in connection with the death of the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers, to all Communists and the brotherly Soviet people, our deep sorrow and sympathy in connection with the death of the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov was an outstanding leader of the Soviet party and state, a loyal continuator of the work of Lenin, entirely dedicated to the implementation of the lofty ideals of communism. This was an important contribution to the work of the overall development of the Soviet Union and the consolidation of its security.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov played an important part in the international communist and worker movement. He made an important contribution to the development and consolidation of the position of socialism in the world and the might and unity of countries belonging to the socialist community.

One associated with the name of Yuriy Andropov a consistent and determined struggle for peace and international security, for the limitation of armaments and for disarmament. Until the last moments of his life he embarked on tireless efforts designed to thwart the danger of a nuclear conflict.

The working people bid farewell to the ardent champion of the peaceful coexistence of nations, social progress, and overall international cooperation. Comrade Yuriy Andropov has through all his activities made a great contribution to the work involved in the consolidation and development of manifold bonds of friendship and cooperation linking our parties, states, and peoples.

He will forever remain in the memory of the Polish Communists and the Polish community as a friend of socialist Poland. Together with the whole Soviet people, the CPSU, and the family of the deceased we join in mourning the death of a great son of the Soviet people and an outstanding leader of the international communist and worker movement.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski

Yugoslav Presidency

LD101818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov, the SFRY Presidency has sent a telegram of condolences to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

It is with profound pain the Presidency of the SFRY received the news of the death of Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We are aware that Yuriy Andropov's death is a heavy loss for the friendly peoples and country of the Soviet Union, to the socialist construction and social progress to which he devoted his entire life and his wealth of experience in many responsible functions, especially since he came to head the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet:

The Presidency of the SFRY highly esteemed the personal contribution of Comrade Andropov in developing cooperation and friendship between our two countries and our peoples, and their mutual respect and understanding. In this sorrowful hour, too, we underline the importance that we attribute to the further development of relations and cooperation between our two socialist countries, on the jointly established principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference, in the profound conviction that this is in the permanent interest of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY and the peoples of the USSR.

We value the significance of the activities and role that Yuriy Andropov played at the international level, and of his initiatives to half the arms race, relax tension, and strengthen peace in the world.

On behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Presidency of the SFRY and on my own personal behalf, I convey to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union our most profound sympathy on the death of the prominent statesman and revolutionary Yuriy Andropov.

I beg you to convey to the family of Yuriy Andropov our sincere smypathy in the grief afflicting them.

Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of the SFRY

CSSR Telegram

LD101908 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, and the Government of the CSSR have sent to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, a telegram of condolences on the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The telegram reads ad follows:

Dear comrades,

With the deepest sorrow we received the news about the death of the leading representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a loyal son of the Soviet people, Hero of Socialist Labor.

In the name of Communists and all Czechoslovak people we express to the Soviet Communists and the people of the Soviet Union our profound condolences at this painful and great loss. With the departure of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the CPSU and all Soviet people have lost an outstanding party and state official, patriot and internationalist, wholly devoted to the Leninist party and our common revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching. We have alwyas held in very high esteem the loyalty of Comrade Andropov to the cause of socialism and communism, his working and organizing capabilities and his profound knowledge, which he selflessly gave in the service to the party and the Soviet homeland.

Linked with the efforts of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in leading party and state posts as well as in the responsible work of general secretary of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, are historical successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party in building an advanced socialist society. By his life-long fruitful work he made a great creative contribution in solving the tasks of the current stage of the development of socialism, strengthening party unity, its cohesion and the mobilization of all Soviet people for the fulfilment of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Significant was the contribution of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the strengthening of the cohesion of the states of the socialist community, the all-round development of their cooperation, the deepening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and the unification of all progressive and peace forces in the world. Linked inseparably with the name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is the consistent implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the efforts to reduce international tension, the establishment of confidence and understanding in relations between states, struggle for disarmament, the averting of the threat of nuclear war and all-round strengthening of peace.

In the current international situation in particular, provoked by the most reactionary forces of imperialism, his wisdom, principle mindedness, resoluteness and prudence in the approach to the solution of the most important issues linked with the securing of the peaceful future of mankind were fully manifested. All peace initiatives put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov are the proof of the high degree of responsibility of the Soviet Union for the preservation of world pace. They are the proof of the fact that the CPSU and the Soviet Union, leaning on the enormous economic and defense potential of their country, are doing everything possible to prevent warmongering forces from igniting a world military conflagration.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's profound socialist humanism and high degree of responsibility for the building and further development of socialist society. The relentless struggle for peace and untiring effort to ensure peace on our planet, which have been proven in many concrete deeds of the Soviet Union, won for Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov the respect and admiration of all progressive and peace-loving people in the world His optimism and belief in the final victory of the cause of peace and progress were and will remain a great support for all those who are waging an active struggle against those who put at risk the fate of mankind.

We hold in profound esteem his sincere friendship and warm attitute to the CPCZ, our country, and the Czechoslovak people, the care and attention he devoted to the development and deepening of fraternal bonds between the nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

His energy and creative approach to the solution of fundamental problems of the further development of socialism, and his loyalty to Leninism, are an example to the whole of our party.

In the hearts of the Czechoslovak Communists and our nations, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov will ramain a consistent Marxist-Leninist and a great man, who devoted all his strength and capabilities to the cause of the working class, the working people, socialism, peace, and progress. The Czechoslovak people are sharing the profound sorrow of all Soviet people. We assure you, dear comrades, that in building an advanced socialist society and in the struggle for peace, we shall continue to act in firm unity with the Soviet Communists and the people of the Soviet Union. We shall do everything possible to strengthen and deepen further friendship, alliance and fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, strengthen and develop socialism, secure peace, and bring to fruition the ideas to which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov dedicated his entire fruitful life as a Communist and revolutionary. Honor to the undying memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov!

GDR Condolences

LD101701 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 10 Feb 84

["The GDR's Letter of Condolence on the Death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, on the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, have sent a letter of condolence to the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics, which reads as follows:

Dear comrades: The SED Central Committee the Council of State and the Council of Ministers as well as the people of the GDR have received the news of the death of our comrade, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with deep sorrow and great shock.

In Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov we are losing an outstanding leader of the CPSU, the international communist and workers' movement, a far-sighted communist statesmen who lived and acted in the best Leninist spirit.

Born a worker, he devoted all his power and his abilities to the lofty goals of the working class and the construction of the socialist society. Whatever the tasks entrusted to him by the party of Lenin -- whether as a Komsomol official, partisan in the self-sacrificing light of the Soviet people against Hitler's facsism, party worker and diplomat, in the protection of peaceful life and the achievements of the Soviet peoples, as leader of the party, and Soviet country -- everywhere he worked and fought with exemplary energy and determination.

The CPSU Central Committee elected him as its general secretary in November 1982. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov devoted himself wholeheartedly with all the knowledge gathered over many years, with deep knowledge of the life of the Soviet peoples, with Leninist creativity, to this task, bearing such responsibility for the Soviet country and for the fate of mankind.

His significant speaches at the November Plenum, the June and December Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive session marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, his hard political and organizational work at the head of the party's leadership guided the whole party, the whole Soviet people to develop the country's national economy dynamically, to develop the advantages of socialism in all social areas, and to place the individual, his work and his wellbeing at the center of the party's attention. Thus the year 1983 showed the greatest progress so far in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the further shaping of the advanced socialist society.

With the greatest feeling of responsibility for the preservation of peace of the life of mankind in the nuclear age, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov guided the Leninist peace policy of the party and the Soviet state during the time of the further growth of international tensions as a result of the forced confrontation course and the growing arms race of the United States and NATO.

An impassioned desire for peace, great consistency in the defense of the vital interests of socialism, clearsightedness and optimistic prudence characterized his important contribution toward the joint peace policy of the states of the Warsaw Pact at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague and at the meeting of the leading representatives of the socialist countries in Moscow, his proposals, speeches and interviews, and, in particular, his statements of September and November 1983.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov held high the banner of the fight for peace and social progress.

He worked with special emphasis to unite the efforts of the socialist countries toward jointly solving the most important tasks, the tasks which will decide the future.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's theoretical contribution toward enriching the conception of the advanced socialist society, which was characterized by the creative application of the teachings of Karl Marx and V.I. Lenin, the deep analysis of the manifold practice of socialist and communist construction, remains everlasting.

The Communists and all workers of the GDR mourn a dear friend who was most deeply tied to the cause of the workers' and peasants' power on German soil. His constant concern for the consolidation of the close militant bond and the inviolable fraternal alliance of our parties, states and peoples was highly appreciated.

Unforgotten are the remaining impressions and far-reaching results of the friendship visit by the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in May 1983, the constructive talks and cordial meetings. The agreements concluded with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov during the visit have given powerful impulses to the cooperation of our parties and states and the cause of German-Soviet friendship into the new millenium.

The Communists and all workers of the GDR bow their head in deep mourning before the beloved deceased. We will never forget his life, his work in the service of the Soviet people, the cause of socialism and peace.

The letter of condolence is signed for the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State by E. Honecker; for the GDR Council of Ministers by W. Stoph.

BCP, Bulgarian Government

AU130904 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Feb 84 p 1

[Message from the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council, and Bulgarian Council of Ministers to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the death of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades,

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people received with great grief and pain the news of the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All of us -- the party and the people of socialist Bulgaria -- pay deep respect to the noted figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement, and firm fighter for the ideals of communism and peace.

We knew Comrade Yuriy Andropov as a party and state figure who talentedly and consistently worked and fought for the cause of Great October and for the planned and comprehensive perfection of the developed socialist society in the USSR.

A selfless Communist, devoted to the cause of Lenin and having a deep Marxist-Leninist conviction, broad horizons, and remarkable humane and working qualities has left the combat ranks of our communist formation. We know and highly value his exemplary party education, his modesty, and principle mindedness, as well as his skill in using the collective method of work.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's contribution to the consistent and firm implementation of the CPSU peace-loving course is remarkable. His diversified activity in the area of international politics and as leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state was broadly supported by the world progressive public and kept at bay the nuclear warmongers and organizers of the crusade against communism and progress. Mankind will remember Yuriy Andropov and will be grateful for his irreconcilable struggle against the nuclear arms race and for disarmament, detente, peace, and cooperation among nations. For all progressive people throughout the world he became a new personification of the steady and deeply peaceful Leninist policy of the USSR. As a consistent Communist-Leninist Yuriy Andropov was a real and great humanist.

The death of Yuriy Andropov is a sad loss for us. A sincere friend and comrade of the Bulgarian people, he made a great contribution to developing the sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and implementing the course of the comprehensive coming together between our parties, countries, and peoples. He left a remarkable example of how one must work to strengthen the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact, and CEMA.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the entire Bulgarian people express most deep and sincere condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Covernment, and the entire Soviet people.

We join you in your mourning, dear Soviet brothers and sisters, and express again our steadfastness and steady determination to march together with you in the struggle for peace and socialism and the complete victory of communism!

The BCP Central Committee

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Bulgarian Leaders Visit Embassy

AU112018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The sorrow of all Bulgarian Communists and of the Bulgarian people was expressed in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, eminent figure of the Leninist party of the Soviet Union, great fighter and worker for peace in the world, and remarkable Marxist-Leninist. Party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov came to the Soviet Embassy today to express condolences to Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko, Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadiniski, Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov bowed their heads to the bright image of Yuriy Andropov, the great lover of peace, genuine friend of socialist Bulgaria, principle-minded communist, and a remarkable figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The Bulgarian party and state leaders signed the mourning book in which the following was written: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the USSR Council of Ministers as well as to the Soviet Communists and Soviet people the deepest and most genuine condolences of the Bulgarian Communists and of all working people in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We bow our heads before the life and deed of the worthy son of the Soviet people, the eminent figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the undefatigable fighter for peace and communism, and genuine friend of Bulgaria, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Yuriy Andropov displayed his talent as a great political leader in creative development, and by specifying the Leninist course of the CPSU and consistently implementing it in all spheres of life.

We highly appraise Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's contribution to strengthening the cohesion and comprehensive cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and among the communist and workers parties in order to firmly resist the aggressive actions of imperialism and to strengthen peace and security in the world.

Yuriy Andropov was a constant worker for the unbreadable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, for comprehensive cooperation and for drawing together our parties, countries, and peoples. His death is a grave loss for our people.

We deeply bow our heads to the great and creative work and to the bright memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov!

Hungarian Leaders

LD101743 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 10 Feb 84

["Andropov - Hungarian Leaders' Telegram of Condolence -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI) -- To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union

The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union

Moscow

Dear comrades,

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people received with deep shock the news of the death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. We would like to express our sincere sympathy with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, the fraternal Soviet people and the bereaved family. We are with you in your deep mourning.

The Hungarian Communists and people knew Comrade Yuriy Andropov personally for many years and always respected him as a true friend. He assisted in our people's struggle for the protection of the power of the working class and the strengthening of our socialist achievements at the most difficult time. He was a faithful son of the fraternal Soviet people, which brought liberation to Hungary and established the opportunity for the social prosperity of the Hungarian people at the cost of great sacrifice.

The death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov is a grievous loss for the Soviet people and the international communist and workers' movement. Comrade Andropov had lasting merits in the comprehensive development of the Soviet society and the achievements of communist construction. Progressive mankind is mourning an excellent statesman, a true Communist, who unceasingly worked for the steady implementation of the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the improvement of the cause of social progress, and the future of mankind in peace and security.

The Hungarian Communists, and the entire Hungarian people are with you in these difficult hours and completely willing to do everything possible to improve the cause of socialism and progress and to further our indissoluble fraternal friendship and cooperation. We are convinced that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people will successfully meet the forthcoming aims of socialist construction and intensify its efforts for the continuation of our common and generous cause to which our true comrade and friend Yuriy Andropov devoted his life.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

W. European Leaders

LD121010 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Condolences over the death of Yuriy Andropov are coming in to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR from heads of state and government.

"On behalf of the Government of France I am expressing to you my grief over the death of the man who dedicated all his life to the devotion to the cause of progress in his country. The French Government remembers the efforts which the Soviet Union has made of late in favour of development of cooperation between our two countries," says a telegram from Pierre Mauroy, prime minister of the French Republic.

Condolences over the death of Yuriy Andropov have been also expressed by Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, Elizabeth, the queen of United Kingdom, Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Britain, and Beatrix, the queen of the Netherlands.

European Leaders, Harriman

LD111833 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- TASS correspondents report:

On behalf of the French people I express sincere condolences to the USSR and her people in connection with the death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, French President Francois Mitterrand stated in Athens. Although I myself never met Yuriy Andropov, I heard a great deal about him as a strong personality.

Soviet President Yuriy Andropov was a sincere peace champion in the field of foreign policy, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said. Major reforms in domestic life were initiated under his leadership as well. That is why his death is a great loss.

The death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a great loss both for the Soviet Union and for international politics as a whole, Austria's Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz said. The Soviet leader stressed over and over again that he was a champion of peace, displaying readiness to reach compromises. He won respect both at home and abroad.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany expresses condolences in connection with Yuriy Andropov's death," a statement by Juergen Sudhoff, official spokesman for the West German Government, says. The president, the chancellor and the minister of foreign affairs of West Germany expressed their condolences to the Soviet leadership. In Yuriy Andropov the USSR lost an outstanding statesman and political leader.

Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was a politician fully aware of the danger of nuclear war, Averell Harriman, a notable American politician and a former ambassador of the USA to the USSR, stated. He expressed in a special statement deep condolences to the entire Soviet people over the death of Yuriy Andropov.

W. European Communists

LD121804 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Messages of condolences in connection with Yuriy Andropov's death are continuing to stream to the CPSU Central Committee from the leaders of foreign communist and workers' parties.

Yuriy Andropov, writes the chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, was an outstanding statesman and party leader. His activity expressed the Soviet people's striving for peace, social progress and growth of its wellbeing. By his purposeful work Yuriy Andropov made a lasting contribution to the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, to the strengthening of proletarian internationalism.

The telegram notes the outstanding importance of Yuriy Andropov's consistent actions directed at the preservation of world peace. His constructive peace initiatives, Herbert Mies writes, gave still greater weight to the peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union in the world-wide struggle of the peoples for peace.

The telegram from the Central Committee of the French Communist Party stresses that Yuriy Andropov's name will remain associated with the numerous proposals in favour of peace and disarmament set forth by the Soviet Government and which are meeting with broad response in the world.

The voice of Yuriy Andropov, setting forth concrete proposals to strengthen peace, sounded firmly throughout the world addressing reason, says a telegram from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark. His contribution to the struggle for peace will live further in the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

We highly appreciate Yuriy Andropov's services in the cause of the undeviating pursuance of the Soviet Union's peaceloving policy which is of vital importance for the whole of mankind, it is stressed by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria.

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party notes that Yuriy Andropov devoted his entire life to concern for the good of the Soviet people and the building of socialism in the USSR, the defense of peace in the world, the cause of the social and national liberation of workers and peoples.

Telegrams of condolences have also been sent by the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Horst Schmitt, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malta, Antony Vassalo, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain.

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO ELECTED GENERAL SECRETARY

LD131059 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko has been elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at an extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which was held here today.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 13 FEB

LD131114 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- An extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has been held today.

Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politbureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the plenary meeting on behalf of the Politbureau of the Central Committee.

In connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the participants in the plenary meeting observed a minute of sorrowful silence in tribute to the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The plenum of the Central Committee pointed out that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people have suffered a grave loss. An outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, an ardent patriot, Leninist, a tireless fighter for peace has passed away.

Holding at the party's will the most important posts in the party and the government, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov devoted all of his energies, knowledge and enormous experience of life to the implementation of the party's policy, a strengthening of its ties with the masses, a strengthening of the Soviet Union's economic and defence might.

Yuriy Andropov devoted much attention to the implementation of the policy outlined by the 26th congress of the CPSU and subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee for a comprehensive intensification of production, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, perfection of the management of the national economy, enhancing the responsibility of the personnel, of organisation and discipline, for a steady rise in the material and spiritual standards of life of the people.

Yuriy Andropov made a profound contribution to the development of all-round cooperation between the countries of the socialist community, to the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the international communist and working class movement, to the support of the peoples' rightful struggle for freedom and independence. The Leninist foreign policy course of our party, the course of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, of giving a firm rebuff to imperialism's aggressive designs, of consolidating peace and security of the peoples was consistently and persistently conducted in the international scene under his direction.

The plenary meeting emphasized that in these mournful days, the communists, the Soviet people as a whole, are drawing their ranks still closer around the Leninist Central Committee of the party, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, they are fully determined to selflessly fight for implementation of the Leninist home and foreign policy of the party.

The participants in the plenary meeting of the Central Committee expressed deep condolences to relatives and friends of the late Yuriy Andropov.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee considered the question of election of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the instruction of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, a speech on this question was made by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. He made the proposal to elect Konstantin Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenary meeting unanimously elected Konstantin Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Then a speech at the plenary meeting was made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko. He expressed cordial gratitude for the high confidence accorded to him by the CPSU Central Committee.

Konstantin Chernenko assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Communist Party that he will devote all his energies, knowledge and experience for successful implementation of tasks of communist construction in our country, for ensuring continuity in solution of the tasks, set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the tasks of further consolidating the USSR's economic and defensive might, of raising the well-being of the Soviet people, of consolidating peace, in implementation of the Leninist home and foreign policy, which is conducted by the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

This rounded off the work of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

CHERNENKO SPEECH AT CPSU CC PLENUM CITED

'Ensuring Continuity'

LD131136 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 13 Feb 84

["Speech by Konstantin Chernenko" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was destined to work at the head of our party and state for a short, painfully short time. We will all miss him, said Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was speading today at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. Yuriy Andropov "passed away at the very height of a great and tense work aimed at powerfully accelerating the development of the national economy, at overcoming the difficulties which our country encountered at the turn of the eighties. But we all know what a large amount of work our party has succeeded in doing over that time, how many new and fruitful things have been introduced and reaffirmed in practice. Carrying on and further advancing by collective efforts the work started under the leadership of Yuriy Vladimirovich is the best way of paying tribute to his memory, of ensuring continuity in politics."

"Great Lenin bequeathed to us the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems", Konstantin Chernenko continued. "We are invariably loyal to this principle. Nowadays, in the age of nuclear weapons and super-accurate missiles, people need it as never before. Deplorably, some leaders of the capitalist countries, to all appearances, do not clearly realize, or do not wish to realize that."

"We can very well see the threat", the speaker emphasised, "created today to humankind by the reckless, adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces -- and we say about it full [as received] voice, drawing to that danger the attention of the peoples of the whole earth. We need no military superiority. We do not intend to dictate our will to others. But we will not permit the military equilibrium, that has been achieved, to be upset. And let nobody have even the slightest doubt about that: We will further see to it that our country's defence capacity be strengthened, that we should have enough means to cool the hot heads of militant adventurists. This, comrades, is a very substantial prerequisite for preserving peace."

Konstantin Chernenko expressed confidence that everything necessary will be done to "ensure steady rates of growth of industrial production, successful implementation of the food programme, development of the labour activeness of the masses, for the implementation of the measures aimed at ensuring a rise in the well-being of the people."

"The whole of our experience confirms: The most important sources of the party's strength were, are, and will be its contact with the masses, civic activity of millions of working people, their practical attitude to production matters, to problems of public life."

'Text' Published

LD131150 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- follows the full text of the speech by Konstantin Chernenko at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear Comrades!

I cordially thank the members of the Central Committee for the great honour bestowed on me -- election as general secretary of the Central Committee. I fully realise the enormous responsibility, which is placed on me. I understand what important and exceptionally difficult work is to be done. I assure the Central Committee and the party that I will exert every effort, use all of my knowledge and experience to live up to this trust, to carry on together with you the principled policy of our party, which has been steadily and persistently implemented by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The talent of an organiser, a clear creative mind, fidelity to Leninism in theory and in politics, a keen sense of the new and the ability to accumulate the living experience of the masses, irreconcilability to all, that is alien to our world outlook and way of life, to our morality, personal charm and modesty have all won for Yuriy Vladimirovich tremendous prestige and respect among the party and the people.

The party entrusted to him difficult and responsible fields of work. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's best political and human qualities have been particularly vividly revealed in the posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He spared no effort wishing to be equal to the tasks facing him.

Yuriy Vladimirovich has made a weighty personal contribution to the collective activities of the Central Committee, the Politbureau of the Central Committee for outlining a comprehensively weighed and realistic policy of the party at the present stage -- a policy of perfecting developed socialism. It was under his leadership that the November (1982), June and December (1983) plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee were held and became important milestones in the life of the party and the people. The political line of the 26th congress of the CPSU has been further creatively developed and concretised in the decisions of the plenary meetings.

Yu.V. Andropov devoted much strength and energy to the efforts to ensure peaceful conditions for the creative labour effort of the Soviet people, for strengthening the positions of socialism in the international arena.

Yuriy Vladimirovich understood well that the source of the party's prestige lies in the fact that it has gained and strengthens its leading position, its honorary vanguard role by selfless service to the people, the ability to express precisely the interests of the working people and equip them with a correct Marxist-Leninist programme for actions.

The convincing evidence of the correctness of the home and foreign policy of the CPSU, its conformity with the requirements and spirit of the times is the ardent nation-wide support for this policy. The party firmly marches on the path it embarked -- the path of communist creativity and peace.

This is how it was in the past. This will be always so!

But we all realise, comrades, that the wish to advance on that path is not enough. We must be able not only to set correct aims, but also to work persistently for their attainment, overcoming any difficulties. It is necessary to evaluate realistically what has been achieved, without exaggerating and also without belittling them. Only this approach prevents mistakes in politics, the temptation to indulge in wishful thinking, makes it possible to see clearly, as Lenin said, "what we have done and what have not..." yet done.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was destined, comrades, to work at the head of our party and state for a short, painfully short time. We will all miss him. He passed away at the very height of a great and tense work aimed at powerfully accelerating the development of the national economy, at overcoming the difficulties which our country encountered at the turn of the eighties. But we all know what a large amount of work our party has succeeded in doing over that time, how many new and fruitful things have been introduced and reaffirmed in practice. Carrying on and further advancing by collective efforts the work started under the leadership of Yuriy Vladimirovich is the best way of paying tribute to his memory, of ensuring continuity in politics.

Continuity is not an abstract notion, but a live, real cause. And its essence comes down primarily to moving forward, without stopping. This implies advancement relying on everything that has been earlier accomplished, creatively enriching it, concentrating collective thought, energy of the Communists, of the working class and of all people on the unresolved tasks, on the key problems of the present and future. All this imposes a deep obligation upon us.

The strength of our party is in its unity, adherence to Marxism-Leninism, ability to develop and guide the creative activity of the masses, to unite them ideologically and organizationally, under the guidance of the tested Leninist principles and methods. You know, comrades, what immense attention our Central Committee, Political Bureau of the Central Committee and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov paid of late to questions of perfecting the work of the state apparatus, of improving the style of party leadership.

One of them is a clear distinction between the functions of party committees and the tasks of state and economic bodies, elimination of duplication in their performance. This is a major issue of political significance. Frankly speaking, not everything has been properly adjusted here. It happens that workers at soviets, ministries and enterprises do not display the necessary independence, but shift on party bodies the matters which they should handle themselves. The practice of substituting for economic managers disenchants the cadres. Moreover, this harbours the danger of weakening the role of the party committee as a body of political guidance. For party committees, handling economic issues means, above all, being concerned with people engaged in the economy. This must be always born in mind.

Comrades,

A month and a half ago, at the December plenum of the Central Committee, we gave an all-round appraisal of the state of affairs in the field of the country's social and economic development. The resolution it adopted emphasised the importance of maintaining the tempo achieved and general intent to get things going, steadily enhancing the level of party and state guidance over the economy, actively developing positive processes and imparting to them a stable character. It is our direct duty to implement the plenum's instructions in a consistent way.

The whole of our experience confirms: The most important source of the party's strength were, are and will be its contact with the masses, civic activity of millions of working people, their practical attitude to production matters, to problems of public life.

It is the duty of the Communist Party to constantly check its course, its decisions and actions primarily with the thoughts of the working class, with its great socio-political and class intuition. Vladimir Ilich Lenin always highly valued directness, clear judgement of the working man, substantiated by life experience, keenly heeded his opinion and appraisal of the events and people, sought and found in them answers to the most topical issues.

Heeding a word coming out of the working-class environment, on the forward line of socialist construction and consulting working people should be today as well the prime obligation, profound inner need of each leader-communist.

Being able to timely see and back the people's initiative, and that on a broad scale -- from practical, creative attitude to work at one's place of employment to active participation in managing the affairs of the state, society -- constitutes the largest, we may say, inexhaustible reserve of our progress. Our economy owes every one of its major accomplishments, to a varying degree, to creative initiatives of work collectives, their own plans, known as counter-plans.

The broad response by the country's work collectives to the December plenum's call for raising by one percent above plan labour productivity and reducing additionally production costs by 0.5 percent gives rise to profound satisfaction. The patriotic enthusiasm, vigour and businesslike approach with which the working people, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations have started to implement this task inspire confidence that successes will be ensured.

I think it is necessary to consider the question of directing all means and resources that will be obtained as a result, and they will not be insignificant, to improving the conditions of work and life of Soviet people, medical services and housing construction. This would fully meet the supreme goal of party policy -- all-round concern for the benefit of man.

In general, comrades, we must, probably, think of providing better material and moral incentive to working people for creative initiatives and innovation.

Social justice underlines the very foundation of the Soviet system. This constitutes its immense strength. That is why it is so important that it be strictly observed in every-day affairs, whether the matter concerns salaries or bonuses, distribution of flats or passes (to a health resort), or awards -- in brief, so that everything be fair, in accordance with each person's labour contribution to our common cause.

There is what party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic managers should do. Much depends on the work collectives themselves. They now have extensive rights, endorsed by legislation. Now they must be fuller used.

The party has enriched itself lately with new experience in guiding the socialist society. We have started to use better the advantages, possibilities of our system. Among them undoubtedly, are the organization and consciousness of the masses. Hence our attention to strengthening order, discipline.

The question of organization, order is a key, principled one for us. There can be no two views on this. Any slackness, irresponsibility brings to society not only material losses. They inflict serious social, moral damage. We, communists, and millions of Soviet people understand this well. And it is quite natural that the measures adopted by the party with a view to enhancing labour, production, planning and state discipline and strengthening socialist legality have evoked nation-wide approval.

We have already succeeded in making some progress in this field. And everybody knows what salutary effect this has had on the production affairs, on our social life and simply on the sentiments of people. Yet it would be wrong to believe that everything has already been done. No, comrades, life teaches that there should be by no means any relaxing here.

As far as the guidelines for the development of our economy are concerned, they have been clearly outlined by the party. Intensification, accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, implementation of large-scale comprehensive programmes are all designed to raise, in the final analysis, the productive forces of our society to a qualitatively new level.

The system of economic management, the whole of our economic machinery need a serious restructuring. Work in this direction has only been started. It includes a large-scale economic experiment for broadening the rights and increasing the responsibility of the enterprises. A search is under way for new forms and methods of management in the field of services. They will undoubtedly be very useful and help us resolve the strategically important problem of increasing the effectiveness of the entire national economy.

Let us, however, ask ourselves: Doesn't the expectation of the results of experiments serve for some economic executives as a cover for their passiveness and the wish to work in the old way? It goes without saying that a renewal of economic structures is an important matter. It will be well advised to observe in this field the old wise rule: Look before you leap. But this by no means justifies those who do not wish at all to reckon with the changed conditions, with the new requirements of life.

We expect from our economic executives more independence at all levels, a bold search and, if necessary, a well-justified risk in the name of increasing the effectiveness of the economy and ensuring a rise in the living standards of the people.

You know that in the past year the CPSU Central Committee and the government have drawn up and adopted a number of decisions on principled issues of economic development. These decisions have given the party and economic bodies certain levers for increasing the effectiveness of production and accelerating the country's economic development.

The planned measures, and these measures are not only of economic but also of great political significance, will be put into life only if their implementation becomes the main content of everyday work of every party organization, of every working person.

Coping with the present-day tasks, we are creating prerequisites for attaining much higher accomplishments in the future. Maybe, it is yet early to speak in detail of our morrow, of the 12th Five-Year Plan, but the main problems, the main directions of the future work are seen already now.

The new Five-Year Plan should become above all the beginning of profound qualitative changes in production, a five-year plan of the decisive turning point in the intensification of all branches of our national economy. The present-day material-technical basis and the managerial system should acquire new, higher qualities.

It is no less important now to ensure increasingly closer inter-connection between economic, social, and intellectual advancement of Soviet society. It is impossible to raise the economy to a qualitatively new level, without creating the necessary social and ideological prerequisites for that. It is likewise impossible to resolve pressing problems of the development of socialist consciousness, without resting upon a firm foundation of economic and social policy.

To build a new world means to tirelessly care for the formation of man in a new world, his ideological and moral advancement. The June plenary meeting of the Central Committee is known to have considered exactly from this viewpoint questions of ideological and mass-political work. In accordance with its directives, the party will be working to see to it that this work should be fully in line with the character of the big and complicated tasks of perfecting developed socialism.

To comprehend these tasks in their package, to outline the clear long-term strategy for their solution, to show the link between our current deeds with communist prospects -- this is what a new edition of the party programme should give us. The Central Committee attaches great significance to its drafting.

Comrades! Drawing up plans of further development of our country, we cannot but take into account the situation now shaping in the world. And, as you know, it is now complicated and tense. The correct course of the party and the Soviet state in the sphere of foreign policy acquires still greater significance in these conditions.

The struggle for durable peace, freedom, and independence of the peoples has always been in the centre of attention of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Under this direction, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the top bodies of our state power shaped active foreign policy which is in line with these noble principles, the policy aimed at deliverance of mankind from the threat of a world nuclear war. This Leninist policy of peace, the main features of which were determined at the present historical state by decisions of the latest congresses of the CPSU, accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people, and actually also other peoples of the world. And we firmly declare: We shall not deviate by an inch from that policy.

It is absolutely clear, comrades, that the success of the effort to preserve and strengthen peace depends in a considerable measure on how great the influence of the socialist countries in the world arena, how vigorous, purposeful, and coordinated their actions will be. [sentence as received] Our countries have a vital stake in peace. In the name of this purpose we will strive to broaden cooperation with all the socialist countries. By developing and deepening comprehensively cohesion and cooperation with all countries of the socialist community in all fields, including, certainly, such an important field as economic one, we make a great contribution to the cause of peace, progress, and security of peoples.

Addressing the fraternal countries, we say: The Soviet Union will further be your reliable friend and true ally.

One of the fundamentals of our party's and the Soviet state's foreign policy has been and will remain solidarity with the peoples, which have shattered the fetters of colonial dependence and embarked on the path of independent development. Especially, certainly, with the peoples which have to repell the attacks of the aggressive forces of imperialism that create most dangerous seats of bloody violence and war conflagration in some or other areas of the world. Siding with the just cause of the peoples, working for the elimination of such seats is today also an indispensable and important trend in the struggle for a lasting peace on earth. Our party's principled stand on these issues is clear, pure and noble. And we will unswervingly adhere to it.

Now about relations with the capitalist countries. Great Lenin bequeathed to us the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We are invariably loyal to this principle. Nowadays, in the age of nuclear weapons and super-accurate missiles, people need it as never before. Deplorably, some leaders of the capitalist countries, to all appearances, do not clearly realize, or do not wish to realize that.

We can very well see the threat created today to humankind by the reckless, adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces -- and we say about it full voice, drawing to that danger the attention of the peoples of the whole earth. [sentence as received] We need no military superiority. We do not intend to dictate our will to others. But we will not permit the military equilibrium, that has been achieved, to be upset. And let nobody have even the slightest doubt about that: We will further see to it that our country's defence capacity be strengthened, that we should have enough means to cool the hot heads of militant adventurists. This, comrades, is a very substantial prerequisite for preserving peace.

The Soviet Union as a great socialist power fully realizes its responsibility to the peoples for preserving and strengthening peace. We are open to peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation with the states in all continents. We are for a peaceful settlement of all disputable international problems through serious, equal and constructive talks. The USSR will cooperate in full measure with all states which are prepared to assist through practical deeds to lessening international tensions and creating an atmosphere of trust in the world. In other words, with those who will really lead things not to preparation for war, but to a strengthening of fundamentals of peace. We believe that with these aims full use shall be made of all the existing levers, including, certainly, such as the United Nations Organization, which has been created precisely for preserving and strengthening peace.

Comrades, we Soviet Communists are sincerely gratified that in the struggle for a peaceful future and progress of humankind we march hand-in-hand with the millions of our class brothers, with numerous contingents of the world communist and working class movement. Being unswervingly loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism, we treat with ardent sympathy and deep respect the struggle waged by our foreign comrades for the interests and rights of the working people and see our duty in comprehensively strengthening the bonds linking us.

Here is what I would like to say today about the policy of our party in international affairs. And we are confident that the Soviet people wholeheartedly and ardently support it.

Comrades!

The Soviet people inseparably link all their achievements with the activities of the party. The party, which is selflessly devoted to the masses, enjoys full trust of the masses.

The review and election campaign has just ended in party organizations. It showed once again the high level of consciousness and activity of Communists. Competent, experienced, knowledgeable people have been elected to leading posts.

First secretaries of the territorial and regional party committees are taking part in the plenum's work. To you, comrades, I have a special address to make. The Central Committee knows well how broad is the range of your obligations, your concerns. It knows how much depends on you in the solution of our current, immediate and strategic tasks. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee is convinced that you will do everything necessary to ensure stable rates of industrial production growth, successful implementation of the food programme, development of the labour activity of the masses, as well as to implement the measures directed at raising people's well-being, and thus, at enhancing the party's vanguard role.

Any elected post in our party is a post with responsibility. Election to the party committee should be regarded as a kind of credit of confidence issued by party members to their comrades. And this confidence should be justified by selfless work. Such is the mandate given by the participants in the meetings and conferences held. At present, on the eve of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the party hands over this exacting mandate also to the Communists who were nominated candidates to the deputies, who will become members of the supreme body of state authority.

The inexhaustible strength of Soviet Communists is in cohesion of their ranks. This strength fully manifests itself when, as Lenin said, "All of us, as members of the party, act as one man." The Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, its leading core -- the Political Bureau of the Central Committee -- are acting precisely so, in concord and unity. This makes it possible to adopt tested, well-weighed decisions leading to consolidation of the alliance of the working class, farmers and intelligentsia, fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

The truly party, businesslike and creative atmosphere, to establish which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov devoted so much strength, has been and will be the indispensable condition of work of the party's Central Committee. This is the earnest of the further growth of the CPSU's prestige, of successful solution of the great and complicated tasks of communist construction that are facing us.

TIKHONOV PLENUM SPEECH TO NOMINATE CHERNENKO

LD131344 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Follows the full text of Nikolay Tikhonov's speech at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee held today:

Dear Comrades!

The Communist Party, our people, the world communist and workers' movement has suffered a heavy loss. Passed away Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding figure of our party and Soviet state, ardent patriot of socialist motherland, indefatigable fighter for peace and communism.

Yuriy Vladimirovich headed the Central Committee for a brief period, a little more than one year. But how much was done during that time. Following the course of the 26th congress, creatively enriching it, the party, guided by the CPSU Central Committee, secured the country's confident advancement in all directions of economic and social progress.

Yuriy Vladimirovich's activity was diverse, he devoted all his strength and knowledge to serving the people's interest at responsible posts assigned to him by the party.

Fresh in the memory of each of us are Yuriy Vladimirovich's meaningful statements at the November (1982) and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee which set forth a clear programme of realizing the advantages of socialism and resolving topical problems of communist construction.

He skillfully and vigorously guided the activity of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau in mobilizing Communists, all working people to developing the economy at faster peace, perfecting the management of the national economy and consolidating organization and discipline.

Relying on collective experience, keenly sensing the demands of social development, Yuriy Vladimirovich made a great personal contribution to the party's work on increasing the might of the Soviet state and raising the well-being of the Soviet people.

He persistently fought for the consistent implementation of the party's peaceful foreign policy course, the course towards averting the threat of thermonuclear war, towards giving a resolute rebuff to imperialism's aggressive machinations.

We all keenly experience great sorrow that has befallen our party, all Soviet people. But it is the duty of Communists-Leninists to rally our ranks ever closer, to strengthen the unity of the party and the people.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the plenary meeting of the Central Committee will demonstrate to the entire country, to the whole world the party's indomitable will to advance forward along the correct Leninist path in a firm and consistent way.

The line, worked out by the historic 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee, towards intensifying production, raising the efficiency of the economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, implementing the Food Programme and meeting ever fuller the material and spiritual requirements of the Soviet people will be persistently and purposefully carried out.

The party will continue strengthening the unbreakable alliance of the working class, collective farm peasantry and intelligentsia, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our motherland.

The CPSU and the Soviet state will always be true to the ideals of peace, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of all countries, to the ideals of social progress.

Dear comrades.

The Political Bureau has discussed the question of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and unanimously asked me to propose to the plenary meeting to elect Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the Central Committee of our party.

Konstantin Ustinovich had a wealth of experience in his life. He knew the hard peasant labour, the service as a soldier, and every-day activities of a regional party committee in the countryside.

For many years he did responsible party work in the Krasnoyarsk, Penza, Moldavian party organisations, at the CPSU Central Committee's apparatus.

Wherever Konstantin Ustinovich worked, he has always been a talented organizer of the masses, an ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, an unshakable fighter for putting into life the policy of our great party.

The Communists, the Soviet people know Konstantin Ustinovich as a prominent leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a true associate of such Leninist-type leaders as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov were.

Working at the Politbureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee, Konstantin Ustinovich has done much for developing and firmly establishing the Leninist style of leadership of the party and of the state, which is characterised by a profound understanding of the key issues of social development, a realistic approach to evaluating what has been achieved and outstanding problems, high exactingness on the cadres, and at the same time a well-wishing attitude to them, reliance on the initiative and experience of the working people.

Notable for Konstantin Ustinovich is the ability to rouse people by his energy and innovatory attitude to any matter, the ability to rally comrades for team-work.

I would wish to point out specially his permanent wish to be in contact with the masses, his attention to every human destiny, whether it be a talented scientist, a noted metallurgical industry worker, the mother of a soldier or a young writer.

Konstantin Ustinovich has to his credit an important role in developing major theoretical problems of perfecting the developed socialist society, of creating an integral concept of ideological activities of the CPSU for a long term.

Konstantin Ustinovich takes a most active part in outlining the strategic trends of our peaceable foreign policy, in the activities of the CPSU for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and working class movement.

Our military workers know how much time Konstantin Ustonivich devotes to questions relating to strengthening the country's defence capacity, fitting out the Armed Forces with modern technology, to ideological training of the personnel of the Army and the Navy.

The Politbureau is confident that in the post of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will head the glorious headquarters of our party in a worthy manner.

The Communists, all Soviet people, who are closely rallied around the Leninist Central Committee and its leading nucleus, equipped with a clear and explicit programme for actions outlined by the 26th congress of the party and subsequent plenary meetings of its Central Committee, optimistically look into the future and are resolved to ensure by their selfless labour effort a further flourishing of our great homeland.

CHERNENKO'S BIOGRAPHY REPORTED BY TASS

LD131427 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 13 TASS -- Follows the biography of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko:

Konstantin U. Chernenko was born on September 24, 1911 in the village of Bolshaya Tes, Novoselovo District in the Krasnoyarsk territory. He is Russian.

Joined the CPSU in 1931. Konstantin Chernenko has higher education -- he graduated from a teachers' training college and the higher school of party organizers at the Cental Committee of the Communist (Bolshevik) Party of the Soviet Union.

Konstantin Chernenko started working since early childhood as a farm hand hired by kulaks (wealthy peasants). His entire subsequent activity was linked with leading work at Komsomol, and then party bodies. In 1929-1930, Konstantin Chernenko was in charge of the Agitation and Propaganda Department at the Novoselovo District Komsomol Committee in the Krasnoyarsk territory. In 1930, he volunteered to the Red Army. Up to 1933, he served with frontier troops, was secretary of the party cell at a border post.

After completing his army service, Konstantin Chernenko worked in the Krasnoyarsk territory: as head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Novoselovo and Uyar District party committees, as director of the Krasnoyarsk Regional House of Party Education, as deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department, as secretary of the Krasnoyarsk territorial party committee.

From 1943, Konstantin Chernenko studied at the Higher School of Party Organizers at the Central Committee of the Communist (Bolshevik) Party of the Soviet Union. On completing studies in 1945, he worked as secretary of the Penza regional party committee. In 1948, he was sent to the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and assigned to the post of head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. In this post, he devoted much strength and knowledge to economic and cultural construction in the republic, to communist education of the working people.

In 1956, Konstantin Chernenko was assigned to the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee where he headed a sector at the propaganda department and simultaneously was appointed member of the editorial board of the journal AGITATOR. He worked as head of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet since 1960. In 1965, Konstantin Chernenko was appointed head of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Between 1966-1971, he was candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. At the 24th party congress (March 1971), he was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee, and in March 1976, at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, held after the 25th party congress, was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Alternate member of the Political Bureau since 1977, and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee since 1978. Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 7th-10th convocations. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian federation of the 10th convocation.

Konstantin Chernenko was a member of the Soviet delegation at the International Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki, 1975), took part in the Vienna talks on disarmament issues (1979).

Konstantin Chernenko is a prominent leader of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state. In all the posts, which the party entrusted to him, he displayed the talent of an organizer, party principledness, dedication to the great cause of Lenin and the ideals of communism. Konstantin Chernenko is the author of a number of research papers on topical issues of enhancing the party's guiding role in the life of the Soviet society, perfecting the style and methods of party and state work, developing socialist democracy.

At the June (1983) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko delivered a report, which outlined the main trends of improving the CPSU's ideological activities under the present-day conditions.

For the great services performed to the homeland Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour and three Orders of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner of Labour and many medals of the Soviet Union. He is a Lenin Prize laureate.

Konstantin Chernenko is also the bearer of supreme awards of the socialist countries.

CITIZENS APPROVE CPSU-GOVERNMENT DECISION

LD131506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] The citizens of the land of the soviets have greeted with approval the decision of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the message of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

Paying tribute in memory of the outstanding party and state leader, they are assuring that they will display with new energy their class solidarity and organization and will ensure by purposeful, selfless labor the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

SCHERBITSKIY DISCUSSES 1984 ECONOMIC TASKS

AU091430 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by V.V. Scherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary: "The End Result Is the Main Thing"--capitalized passages published in uppercase.]

[Text] The stages of the 5-year period constitute an ascending movement. Even now, while contemplating the most characteristic feature of 1984, what we see is, above all, the fact that the rates planned for economic development are significantly higher than those planned for the preceding year. The objective need for such dynamics is obvious: Needs are growing year in and year out, and, naturally, we must work better to meet them.

The first working weeks of the fourth year of the 5-year period are over. The Soviet people filled them with harmonious and selfless work to fulfill the plans drawn up by the 26th party congress and to strengthen the economic and defense potential of our own homeland. This denotes unanimous approval of and support for the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, for the party's domestic and foreign policy and for the fruitful activity of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the head. This also denotes the ardent desire to give a worthy welcome to an important political event--the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PEOPLE ARE NOW WORKING IN A BETTER MOOD. This remark made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his speech at the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum connotes one of the most important features of 1983. Last year has enriched us in many respects: It has significantly increased our economic potential, added much to our social experience, and at the same time revealed bottlenecks and, more importantly, enabled us to determine ways of eliminating them.

We all appreciate the changes for the better delineated in the country's national economy. Under the conditions of ever more complex tasks for communist construction and of the present aggravation in the international situation; this is of major importance.

The development pace of the country's economy, including our republic, has speeded up. Following a good Soviet tradition, we are checking what has been done against the 5-year targets. As is known, the national income is the most general index of social wealth. In the last 3 years, it rose 12.6 percent in the republic as compared to the planned 11.3 percent. The productivity of communal labor went up 12.7 percent against the planned 10.5 percent. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the entire increase in the national income was obtained through increased labor productivity. The 5-year plan for building up fixed assets in the national economy has been exceeded by a value of nearly R10 billion.

The rates of developing industry increased in 1983. The value of production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R1.945 billion. Also characteristic was the fact that the task for the production of high-quality goods was overfulfilled. Having used mastery, experience, and persistence to compensate for the unfavorable weather conditions, the rural toilers obtained rather good yields in sugar beets, potatoes, and feed crops. Compared with 1982, they produced more meat, milk, and eggs. Railroad transportation worked better too. The volume of incomplete construction has been brought to the norm.

These and other achievements were largely based on the efforts to accelerate scientific-technical progress.

The social program is being fulfilled in accordance with the plan. Since the beginning of the 5-year period, the per capita real income of the population has risen 8.2 percent and the communal funds of consumption 12.7 percent. Retail commodity turnover and the volume of consumer services have significantly risen. Some 4.5 million persons have improved their housing conditions.

Our party's Leninist tradition teaches us to evaluate achievements in a realistic way and to regard them as a condition necessary to accomplishing successive, ever more complex tasks. The tasks for the fourth year of the 5-year period have been perfectly defined in the state plan for economic and social development, in the materials of the January 1984 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and of the eighth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation, as well in the socialist pledges assumed by the republic's labor collectives and published today.

The point is that we must not only fulfill the 1984 plan and socialist pledges, but also use every chance to overfulfill them. This is the objective of socialist competitions and of all of the multifaceted work performed by party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs.

A good start has been made in the current, fourth year of the 5-year period. The January plan for the most important technical and economic indexes was fulfilled. Many labor collectives prefulfilled the plan. High growth rates are characteristic of industrial production. The basic branches of the national economy have improved their performance and fulfilled the set plans. Compared with the corresponding period of 1983, the rural toilers raised the production and sales of meat, milk, and eggs, and increased the productivity of stockbreeding.

In order to attain the 1984 5-year targets, it is highly important to accomplish the task set by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum: To increase labor productivity 1 percent in excess of the plan and to reduce production costs by an additional 0.5 percent. The republic's Communists and all working people regard this directive as an additional party task and are unanimous in their aspiration to cope with it with credit. This was what determined the main direction in the socialist pledges assumed by the republic's labor collectives. By raising labor productivity, they have resolved to increase the national income by an additional R750 million and to save labor equivalent to that performed by 680,000 workers. At least R400 million are expected from additional reductions in production costs. The amount of saved materials, fuel, energy, and raw material resources will also increase. A great deal is to be done to mechanize and automate production.

The socialist pledges are strained and complex, but feasible. The awareness of this fact mobilizes each labor collective and each toiler for their fulfillment without fail. "...What the Marxists, do is always difficult, and they do not declare what is difficult to be impossible," V.I. Lenin pointed out. Each difficulty, he taught, we should "meet with new efforts in organization and discipline." Our party's historical experience teaches that the triumph of communist ideals must be fought for under any conditions, no matter how complicated. Well known is the fact that the more complicated the situation, the more efforts and energy the Communists-Leninists used and the more they quickened the pace of their work. The party line aimed at improving party control over the economy, at increasing responsibility and observing the general state interests, at providing conditions that enhance good and productive labor, initiative, and socialist enterprising, at overcoming inertness, and at the resolute struggle against breaches in discipline -- that line, supported by all people, is being put into effect.

After all, all our efforts in the economy are eventually aimed at an improvement in the living standards of the Soviet people. An example of concrete organizational and political work aimed at plan fulfillment has been set by party organizations and the collectives of enterprises and associations in Kiev City, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, and Lvov Oblasts. Both in the republic and all over the country, the scope of mass socialist competitions is broadening daily, and the struggle for better and results is increasingly proving to be their core.

CONTROL OVER THE ECONOMY IS A MATTER FOR THE PARTY. This is why party organizations have the duty to improve the entire sphere of economic control: management planning and the economic mechanism. This will make it possible to use more fully the powerful economic potential, and this is now the crucial problem. After all, we have reached an economic stage at which real and fully appreciable returns are expected not as much from additional capital investments as from the ability to make skillful use of what has already been created. And without innovations and creativity, this is impossible.

How should the basic levers of effectiveness be used? It is known that accelerated scientific-technical progress is now decisive for economic development. This is an essential condition for raising labor productivity and reducing production costs. In this respect, the success fully and entirely depends on the training of cadres and on well-coordinated links among all sectors of the system: Science-control-production. This implies, above all, an improvement in organizational and ideological work performed by party organizations in labor collectives and the increased responsibility of scientists and production workers for the effectiveness of the creative search and for the quickest application of its results.

The scope and good timing of application is the central point on which decisive emphasis is now being laid. The skillful and conscientious attitude taken by each worker toward the accomplishment of this task in his sector is now the factor most fully and accurately attesting to his businesslike and political qualities. We have every opportunity to turn the republic's national economy, speaking figuratively, into a field for the application of scientific and technical achievements and of advanced experience.

In controlling scientific-technical progress, we must proceed from the point that the maximum and the quickest national economic effect is only attainable through the concentration of forces and means in the determinant sectors. The programmatic and special purpose method embodied in the country's Food and Energy Programs as well as in the republic-level, branch, and regional comprehensive national-economic programs which are being implemented in the republic, has fully justified itself in this respect.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and government have recently taken steps to improve this work. Party and administrative organs have paid more attention to improvements in the control of scientific and technical development. To increase party influence in the pursuit of scientific-technical policy, the Council for Promoting Scientific-Technical Progress has been formed under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. An appropriated system has been created to carry out work in this field.

In particular, I would like to touch upon the increased responsibility of local party and economic organs for the application of scientific achievements and advanced experience in production. How does the best experience "work"? How effective is the mechanism for spreading progressive forms in labor organization? Under the present conditions, the responsibility of each party organization for seeing through initiatives, particularly those approved by the superior party and administrative organs, has increased.

Of course, it is pleasant and honorable to share the fame of having participated in a movement which has elicited a wide response. However, one must not forget that the adjective "honorable" derives from the noun "honor." And if this is the case, it must be a matter of honor to work persistently and purposefully in order to spread without fail the experience of innovators in the oblast, city, rayon, in the appropriate branch. Unfortunately, this is not true everywhere.

For example, 5 years have passed since the businesslike cooperation between Yampolskiy Rayon beet growers and the workers of the Gonorov Sugar Refinery in increasing per-hectare sugar yields was highly assessed. Unfortunately, this initiative has thus far not been properly spread even in its native Vinnitsa Oblast. For a number of years, the oblast has been falling short of the plan for selling sugar beets to the state. People blame the adverse effects of the elements, although they should speak rather about the uncontrolled handling of this important issue on the part of some party, administrative, and agricultural organs, as well as farm managers and specialists.

To cope with 1984 plan, it is highly important to accomplish the rigorous task of saving all kinds of resources. How well are branches prepared for this? The careful check into the state of affairs carried out in preparation for the January 1984 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has shown substantial shortcomings in this important field. As was noted at the plenum, many enterprises and organizations of the republic's Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, of Motor Transportation, of the Coal Industry, of Power and Electrification, of the Construction Materials Industry, and of the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry have thus far failed to eradicate mismanagement. The main cause of this lies in the irresponsible attitude taken toward the issue by individual leaders. Party committees must politically and on principle evaluate every fact of this kind.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo keeps the implementation of the Food Program under its constant control. Measures have been taken to increase by the end of the 5-year period the production and procurement of agricultural produce. In this respect, it is important to make yields more stable and to raise grain production. The appropriate ministries, departments, and local economic organs are expected to ensure that the plans are fully coped with. Naturally enough, the most important task confronting the countryside now is to successfully carry out cattle wintering and to prepare for the spring in a model way. Deserving particular attention on the part of party committees is the problem of raising the level of control over agricultural production and of improving its style.

The shaping of a new type of economic thought is undoubtedly propitious for the coordinated work of the entire economic mechanism. What I have in mind is not only the progressive forms of the knowledge of economic reality, but also the methods of the vigorous activity of the millions of the working people. Inherent in the new economic thought is the practice of viewing any production issue through the prism of nation-wide, state interests, which is incompatible with departmental narrow-mindedness and parochialism.

Who is now renowned in the country and the republic? What enterprise would the colleagues like to visit? Undoubtedly the one that has scored quantitatively and qualitatively new results in the work. What do front-ranking workers have in common? We would not be wrong to say that they are capable of modern economic thinking and have not only learned a good many valid ideas, but also comprehended their place in the labor process, skillfully combined knowledge of theory with advanced methods of work, and worked consciously and selflessly.

They are such people as A.G. Khvorostine, miner in the V.I. Lenin Mine of the Artem Coal Mining Association; T.N. Gorbacheva, milkmaid at the Velikaya Buromna Pedigree Farm in Cherkassy Oblast; I.P. Lezhen, rolling mill operator at the Zaporozhye Steel Combine; and P.P. Zelinskiy, senior herdsman at the Tsyurupinskiy Sovkhoz in Kherson Oblast. The outstanding production achievements scored by the aforementioned comrades and their patriotic attitude toward their duty to work in the name of strengthening the potential of the homeland have won for them the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Not only individual production workers, but also entire labor collectives are now learning modern management methods. As is known, the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum positively evaluated the practice applied by the Dnepropetrovsk combine plant in introducing the principles of scientific labor organization. The collective of the Zaporozhye Transformer Production Association is one of the initiators of competitions for high discipline in supplies, and for the good and well-timed compliance with all obligations contracted with related enterprises. It is a pleasure to see that the collective keeps its word. The association's party committee and economic leaders, when seeking in practice to settle any production problem, proceed from the state interests. Ideological work serves this purpose well.

Integrated in the party's strategy of control over the economy is a comprehensive approach toward improvements in the system of planning and management, in the style and methods of management. It is as if a kind of compass which helps determine the most effective lines of developing the national economy and the ways of its intensification. The large-scale economic experiment, which is being carried out at a number of industrial branches since the beginning of the current year, is called upon to play an important role in this respect.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved a concrete plan for organizing this work in the system of the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry, as well as at the associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministries of Heavy Machine Building Industry and of the Electric Equipment Industry, located in the republic. Party committees in the field are expected to take under their constant control the performance of the economic experiment in expanding the rights and in raising the independence and responsibility of associations and enterprises for the results of their activity.

We must see to it that the objectives of the experiment and the peculiarities of work under the new conditions are perfectly known everywhere, and that moral and economic incentives for attaining the targets set are clearly fixed. Instructions from above and all sorts of directives alone are certainly not sufficient. A creative approach, the best experience, and initiative come to the foreground. It is important to engage in this work learned economists, sociologists, and legal experts. Their scientific quest is to be coordinated by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and its Social Sciences Department.

Not all functionaries have immediately taken note of the new requirements for the economic leadership. Some of them have been tempted to artificially combine the old methods of work with new tasks for the economy. Here is a characteristic example. In Ilichevskiy Rayon of Odessa City, more than a half of all enterprises have set for themselves 1984 targets which fall short of the 5-year control figures by R28.3 million. Luckily enough, Odessa Gorkom has proved to be persistent and refused to accept the plans for such "easy lives." Nonetheless, the question arises where is the partylike adherence to principles of the enterprise party committees and bureaus themselves, and why did the raykom permit this practice?

In addition, many industrial facilities in the rayon are under reconstruction, are being reequipped, and at the same time production capacities are being used insufficiently.

The December 198[illegible] CPSU Central Committee Plenum placed the active work performed to improve control over the economy side by side with the further enhancement of people's initiative and of democratic principles in production control. This is facilitated by nationwide measures as important as the enactment of the Law on Labor Collectives, and the decisions strengthening discipline and promoting the brigade form of labor organization.

THE SUCCESS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP IS ENSURED when the complex present-day problems are dealt with comprehensively and when ideotheoretical, political-educational, organizational, and economic activities are organically interconnected.

In his speech at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized: "Party committees at all levels and every party organization must comprehend that, no matter how important the other issues are in which they are engaged (the economic, organizational, and other ones), ideological work is increasingly rising to the forefront." The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum worked out a long-term program for ideological activity. It is a matter of the entire party and the duty of each Communist to implement the program.

In recent times, a great deal has been done in the republic to improve the organization, and to raise the effectiveness of ideoeducational work. The concrete ways and methods of implementing the CPSU Central Committee's directives were discussed in detail at a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and tasks have been fixed for all links of the ideoeducational complex. However, this is only the beginning of a great work.

What matters most today is to direct organizational and political activity at the fulfillment of the economic and social plans set for 1984 and the 5-year period as a whole. The work performed by Zaporozhye Oblast party committees to organize the implementation of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, examined in the field and scrutinized in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, has revealed a number of positive trends in the obkom's activity and in economic construction. However, it turned out that individual labor collectives in the oblast still had not adjusted their ideopolitical work to the needs of accomplishing crucial tasks for economic development and social life. Some party committees are occasionally too slow in reacting to events. In line with the CPSU Central Committee directives, fuller use of advanced experience is to be made in ideological work. Party organizations pay particular attention to the education of the younger generation, of young educated people who are able to work very efficiently. This is precisely the objective of the reform of the general-educational and vocational school, whose draft is now being widely discussed.

"Policy is pursued through people." This well-known thesis of Lenin's is of fundamental importance for the CPSU. Life and the entire experience of our construction convincingly show that when the results obtained under identical or similar conditions are different, it is so mainly because of the different levels of leadership, of the organization of the issue, and of the political and business-like qualities of those in charge of this or that sector.

A strong and efficient cadre potential has been built up in the republic as a whole. To reinforce it, a great deal has been done during the recent accountability and election campaign in party organizations. However, there are still functionaries unable to cope with the entrusted job, living and working, as they say, yesterday.

To some extent, this also applies to the sphere of control. Executive discipline is not always at a due level.

In view of the present high requirements to cadres, primarily the leading ones, and of the great importance of their reliable reserves, this work must be carried out on the basis of a well-considered system. It must be systematic and consistent, must reveal talented organizers, must profoundly examine their political, businesslike, and moral qualities, must train them and time well their promotion to leading posts, must duly renew cadres, must rationally mix experienced functionaries with the young ones, and must organize political training and practical work among the masses.

The shortcomings occurring in the training of the reserve bring about at individual sectors difficulties in the selection of cadres. This must not be tolerated any longer. And we must not tolerate at all those individuals leading functionaries who are irresponsible, arrogant, rude, who break the rules of party ethics, and embark on the path of deceiving the state and of abusing their official status. Each of these cases must be regarded as an extraordinary event.

In evaluating cadres, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee proceeds from the point that any breach in our laws and the norms of communist morality, any abuse or the participation of a party member in it, and a conciliatory attitude toward offenders are incompatible with the CPSU membership, let alone leadership. Functionaries must also be brought to strict account for the lack of control, leniency, and misbehavior.

THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TAKES CONSTANT PAINS to raise the role of party committees as the organs of political leadership. In recent times, particular emphasis has been laid on shaping in elective bodies an atmosphere of party fellowship, collectivism, and of mutual principled exactingness. After all, the efficiency of leadership largely depends on that. To improve the style and methods of work in party committees, and to make this work more efficient is a matter of common concern.

In its decision on the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee has showed us how to profoundly analyze the progress made in implementing the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This important political document helps concentrate the efforts of party, administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations on the accomplishment of crucial tasks for economic and social development. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has worked out and taken concrete measures to comply with the aforesaid decision. The accountability and election campaign in party organizations was evidence that the standards of work in most party committees had risen, that principled mutual exactingness among Communists had taken roots in party collectives, and also showed how to bring those guilty of shortcomings and omissions to strict account.

One the whole, one can say that the obtained result met the expectations of the CPSU Central Committee: Party ranks have been further consolidated, internal party democracy has developed, the forms and methods of party control over the socioeconomic processes have improved and, as a result of this, our party's leading role in social life has risen. The meetings and conferences have corroborated full support for the line traced by the 26th party congress, the November 1982 and the successive Central Committee plenums, as well as the aspiration of party organizations to further improve the style and methods of work.

The accountability and election campaign was businesslike and vigorous, was held in an atmosphere of principled mutual exactingness and of profound and self-critical analysis, and gave the mass of Communists more of a chance to learn how to run the affairs of their organizations.

Attesting to their engagement was the fact that 2.3 million Communists took the floor at the accountability and election meetings in basic party organizations, and more than 15,000 at the rayon and city conferences. Many critical remarks and more than 33,000 businesslike proposals were made. Certainly, statistical figures do not give an exhausting idea about the qualitative factors, for example, about the substance of the speeches, the standards of criticism, and so forth. Both here and in party work at large, the criterion lies in effectiveness, that is in the degree of influence exerted on the state of affairs in all spheres of our lives. And for this purpose party committees are expected to do a great deal to put into effect many useful ideas voiced and decisions adopted at the meetings and conferences.

On the other hand, the accountability and election campaign has also brought to light many weak spots in the activity of some specific party committees. Some of them err in substituting for administrative and economic bodies, do not show appropriate vigor and strength in fostering discipline, and do not bring to strict account leaders who fail to ensure that the sectors in their charge are skillfully guided.

In the activity of some party committees, the organization of implementing the decisions still remains poor. For example, in 2 years, local party bodies in Nikolayev City alone adopted a dozen or so decisions concerning improvements in water and fuel supplies to the population, but most of them have not been complied with. Naturally enough, this is an annoying but, unfortunately, not solitary fact. Those who passed those decisions, apparently, had good intentions, but spent their energies on something else. The effect would probably have been greater if the party committee, without interfering in the affairs of administrative and economic bodies, demanded from them to put the things in order, and if it concentrated its forces on checking into the actual state of affairs in the field.

The accountability and election campaign provided important lessons in party spirit. The conclusions drawn from them provide material for consideration and action. After all, our party is a monolithic organism in which everything is tightly bound together, including the rights and obligations of CPSU members. It is not mere chance that, in the party statutes, obligations have been placed side by side with rights. The statutes provide for the right, widely enjoyed by the Communists, to freely discuss at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and in the press problems concerning internal party, sociopolitical, and economic life, to openly voice and to defend one's opinion before the collective decision is adopted, and to criticize any party functionary. But it would be wrong to reduce the principles of democracy and collectivism only to the participation of the Communists in the discussions and the adoption of decisions, in criticism and self-criticism, although this participation is highly important.

It is always to be borne in mind that internal party democracy implies not only freedom of discussion, but also, at the same time, constant selfless work aimed at implementing the collectively adopted decisions, work which shows the vanguard role of the Communist the fullest. Speaking briefly, discussion is general, but responsibility is personal.

The situation in the world, sharply aggravated through the fault of imperialism, calls for the highest vigilance, self-control, and good organization. Under these conditions, conscientious and highly productive labor turns into an authentic patriotic duty of each laborer and each collective. The republic's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, as well as all Soviet people, regard the political steps and practical measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government to strengthen the defense capacity of the motherland, to guarantee its security and that of our allies as the party's solicitude for the people's prosperity and for peace on earth.

The high mission of the explorers of new life, the clear vision of the goal and of the acute international situation are tempering the Soviet character of our people, and are arousing a new upsurge in the labor and political activity of the masses.

We have every reason to be confident in our morrow which we are bringing closer by our selfless and purposeful toil.

The party's monolithic unity with the people and loyalty to great Lenin's legacy reliably guarantee all our victories.

WORK WITH WORKING PEOPLE'S LETTERS VIEWED

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[Article by CPSU Central Committee Letters Department Chief B. Yakovlev: "Experience and Quest. On Work With Working People's Letters"]

[Text] It has been about 3 years since the party Central Committee adopted a resolution "On Measures to Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Suggestion in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," and a little more than a year since the Central Committee Politburo considered the question of working people's letters to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Party organizations are doing fruitful work implementing the guidelines contained in these documents.

Workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, and people of all professions and ages have infinite confidence in the CPSU. The entire Soviet people warmly responded to and unanimously supported the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and December (1983) Plenums and the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They formulate very important propositions and conclusions on the practical implementation of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy and define a course toward the further accelerated development of the socialist economy and a ruthless struggle against manifestations of mismanagement and the strengthening of discipline and socialist legality.

In the past 3 years the party Central Committee has received over 2 million letters, and senior CPSU Central Committee officials have had 70,000 callers. During the same period, local party organs examined more than 10 million letters and verbal enquiries from citizens. It is noteworthy that there are more and more letters in the mailbag concerning questions of social significance, containing proposals aimed at an effective solution of political, economic, social and cultural tasks and the burning problems of the labor collectives' life. At the same time, the number of enquiries on personal matters is dwindling. The content of them is also changing. For example, there are fewer and fewer letters about moving out of unsatisfactory housing; in fact, the typical requests are for families to be given apartments in better-planned blocks nearer their jobs. There are complaints about pensions, about finding places for children in preschool establishments, about material security for invalids and war veterans, and about supplies of foodstuffs for the population.

Following Leninist traditions, the party sees letters and verbal enquiries as an important channel of communication with the masses, as a way of mass participation in the running of society's affairs. The proposals, complaints and requests made in letters and in person help party and soviet organs to get a better picture of the situation, make a more objective appraisal of their work, see more clearly the shortcomings and ways of eliminating them, and work out the correct political solutions. It is the most confidential [doveriteluyy] and indispensable source of information.

The CPSU Central Committee is setting an example of the Leninist approach to work with letters. CPSU Central Committee secretaries, Central Committee departments, and the entire apparatus are actively participating in their examination. In the case of the most important letters, officials travel to the locality in question. The Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat are always interested in the questions contained in letters, the critical remarks, the requests and responses of working people. Collections of data and notes on particular topics are prepared on this basis.

In 1983 the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department prepared more than 60 documents of this type of problems of domestic and international life, including matters relating to labor and everyday life, the improvement of the work of general educational schools and the system of vocational and technical training, the saving and rational utilization of petroleum products, the improvement of ideological work and nature conservation. With working people's suggestions in mind, CPSU Central Committee resolutions have recently been adopted on questions relating to the further improvement of medical services, housing construction, social security and the work of railroad transportation.

Work with letters is now regularly analyzed at plenums and meetings of bureaus and secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms and discussed at ministry and department collegium sessions, at soviet sessions and ispolkom meetings, and at meetings of public organizations and labor collectives. The press is increasingly adopting the practice of printing the agendas of upcoming party committee plenums and local soviet sessions. Work with letters has been actively discussed at report and election party meetings and conferences.

Recently leaders of rayon, city and oblast organizations have been paying more visits to enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The open letter days, integrated political days, question and answer evenings, village get-togethers, reports by leading personnel to labor collectives, articles by them in the press, and their appearance on radio are very popular with working people. There was interest in the series of Central Television programs entitled "Decided on the Spot." The study of public opinion on the basis of letters and sociological research and the practical utilization of the observations and suggestions contained in them are being extended. Useful experience in this area has been accumulated by the party organizations of Moscow, Moscow and Leningrad Oblasts, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Georgia, and this has been discussed often in the press.

All the valuable facets of work with working people's letters which have emerged in recent years, particularly since the 26th CPSU Congress, require in-depth interpretation and widespread dissemination. Practical scientific conferences on letters are very much helping to generalize this experience and make it accessible to party organizations. Conferences have been successfully held in Estonia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Altay Kray, and Gorkiy, Donetsk, Ivanovo, Kaliningrad, and a number of other oblasts.

The purposes of the conferences is not merely to study the Leninist principles of work with letters and the party and state decisions on these questions, but also to apply them in the analysis of socioeconomic processes. They provide an opportunity to embark on a study of practical problems, using modern scientific methods, on the basis of the demands of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The people participating in these discussions concentrate on analyzing the reasons why people appeal to higher-ranking bodies and analyzing the repeat letters which are sent in and valid collective, as well as anonymous, criticism. This makes practical scientific conferences an effective way of ascertaining the best methods of work with letters and a fine platform for collective analysis and for the dissemination of positive experience. Together with the permanent courses, seminars and other conferences, they can be said to form an integral part of the system for improving the theoretical standard and vocational training of cadres working in this important area.

The success of the conference in Barnaul and a number of rural areas of Altay Kray was aided by the kraykom's study of 623,000 letters and verbal enquiries received by all organizations -- from primary to kray -- over the period of one year.

The conference held in Artemovsk, Donetsk Oblast, talked in detail about how helpful the sociological polls had been in terms of the city party organization's improvement of ideological and mass political work.

The conference on letters in Ivanovo was very useful. It talked about the use of Leninist methods in the study of economic and sociopolitical problems. There was special emphasis on the question of being able to extract the essential elements of the situation from the information contained in letters and to implement sensible proposals as quickly as possible. There was particular interest in the report on the system used in Ivanovo Oblast for monitoring and preventing violations of labor legislation. All instances of unlawful dismissal are certain to be discussed at gorkom and raykom bureau sessions and by the oblast trade union council presidium or sector trade union obkom. Observance of labor laws is efficiently monitored by the prosecutor's office and the oblast justice department and people's courts now have a greater sense of responsibility for the prompt and competent examination of cases of labor disputes. A purposeful effort is being made to explain labor legislation and improve the legal erudition of economic managers and trade union workers. And there have been tangible results. In 1974, 207 cases concerning reinstatement in employment were settled in people's courts, and one-half of the claims were successful; in 1983, 61 cases were carefully examined and not one claim was successful, because everything had been done in accordance with the law.

What attracted the attention of the participants of a conference in Gorkiy was the experience of working with letters at Gorkiy Obkom departments. There, two of three letters are checked by apparatus personnel and 25 percent of the letters prompt an official visit. The experience of the Gorkiy Obkom is now being used in Lithuania. And the Lithuanian comrades told the people from Gorkiy about their efforts to establish the practice in the republic of regular reports by leaders to labor collectives on work with letters and verbal enquiries. In the past 2 years over 1,100 leaders have reported to labor collectives in Gorkiy Oblast. At a conference in Cheboksary, interesting reports were delivered by personnel of Ivanovo, Kazan, Nalchik and Saratov Gorispolkoms. And their experience is being put into practice by other local soviets.

Practical scientific conferences are thus an effective method of improving work with letters. By combining the efforts of practical and scientific personnel, accumulating and disseminating leading experience, and making creative use of Leninist principles and CPSU decisions in the analysis of topical present-day problems, they are contributing to the establishment of genuine party style everywhere and to the improvement of the scientific standard of work with citizens' written and verbal enquiries. The job now is to ensure the extensive application of the recommendations adopted at the conferences.

Our party is indefatigable in its concern to further develop socialist democracy. This is confirmed by the very-increasing demands on cadres working with letters. An attentive and sensitive attitude to people's requests and needs should be an absolute rule of the work of all party committees and all ministries and departments. Special attention should be paid to letters on strengthening discipline and on combating mismanagement, extravagance, and encroachments on socialist property. People responsible for red tape in the context of examining letters must be called to account, and a determined effort must be made to stamp out instances of a lack of objectivity in the checking of complaints, attempts to suppress criticism, the persecution of letter writers, and all manifestations of bureaucratism.

The 26th CPSU Congress noted: All party workers and all leaders must see it as their duty to the people and to the party to adopt a sensitive, attentive attitude to citizens' letters, requests and complaints. Constantly relying on Soviet people's collective experience and listening carefully to their views and advice means more active involvement for working people in running society's affairs.

COSMONAUTS SWITCH STATION TO MANNED FLIGHT MODE

LD101245 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov began their second working day aboard the orbiting complex consisting of "Salyut-7" and "Soyuz T-10" at ten o'clock Moscow time today. In accordance with the planned program the cosmonauts are switching the station over to the manned flight mode. They are, in particular, reactivating life-support, power supply and heat control systems and checking the state of equipment and instruments.

The conditions maintained in the complex's dwelling quarters are close to those on earth: pressure - 756 mm of mercury column, temperature - 20 degrees centigrade.

According to the crew's reports and telemetry data, the flight of the scientific research complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-10" is proceeding normally.

Spacemen Kizim, Solovev and Atkov are feeling well.

RECOVERY OF SOYUZ-23, COSMONAUTS DETAILED

PM101158 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 25 January carries on page 10 under the rubric "Our Contemporary" a 4,000-word article by its special correspondent Gennadiy Bocharov titled "Emergency Conditions: Return From Space."

The item is totally devoted to the ground recovery operations of the Soyuz-23 capsule, which missed its scheduled landing area and splashed down in Lake Tengiz in what Bocharov describes as conditions of "meteorological chaos" due to snowfall and thick fog at ground level. The author describes in some detail the actions by all personnel involved to ensure successful recovery of the capsule and the two cosmonauts.

SARATOV RECEIVES CENTRAL PRESS BY SATELLITE

PM1010043 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 3 February First Edition carries on page 3 the following unattributed report under the headline "Newspapers Via Space":

"All the central newspapers are now transmitted from Moscow to Saratov by facsimile through space. The Moskva television broadcasting system, which operates in harness with a Gorizont communications satellite, is being used for this purpose for the first time. The images of the newspaper pages are received by a compact antenna on the local printing works building."

The story accompanies two photographs: One shows a dish antenna pointing skyward and is captioned "The antenna which provides a reliable facsimile link with Saratov"; the other shows a man and a woman standing beside a bank of radio-type equipment examining what appears to be a large, blank sheet of paper. The woman is holding a telephone handset to her ear. The caption reads: "Preparing the Moskva receiving apparatus for operation."